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Navy Again Lifts Squalus; R. I. Keeps Nov. 30 Fete; Japanese Reject Protest

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 17, 1939

Pontoons Raise Submarine Off Ocean Floor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—A United States Navy salvage crew today hoisted the sunken submarine Squalus from the ocean floor for the second time in six days.

The three topmost lifting pontoons above the Squalus' stern broke the surface at 1:05 p. m. (E. S. T.) in a cascade of foam, indicating that end of the craft had been elevated between 60 and 80 feet from an uncharted mudbank.

Rhode Island Rejects Nov. 23 Thanksgiving

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt (R) of Rhode Island today became the eleventh Governor to refuse to comply with President Roosevelt's request for an earlier Thanksgiving Day. He said opposition by jewelry and textile manufacturers convinced him the change would hurt rather than help business.

Governors who have said they will comply with the President's plan and fix Thanksgiving for Nov. 23, instead of Nov. 30, numbered 22, with the other Chief Executives not yet committed. Most of the opposition to the Presidential proposal so far has come from New England, where four of six Governors have refused to comply and a fifth has said he would "hesitate a long time" before making a change.

The New England Council asked the President to consider a reshuffling of all national holidays so as to celebrate as many as possible on Mondays.

Japan Rejects British Bombing Protest

SHANGHAI (AP)—A Japanese Army spokesman disclosed today that Japan had refused to accept responsibility for destruction of two British ships in air raids on Ichang, Aug. 6.

The British had protested the bombings in which two Yangtze River steamers were destroyed. The Japanese asserted the commander of the bombers remained over Ichang 10 minutes and saw no vessels afire.

The spokesman said, "It is presumed the ship was set afire at some other moment and owing to some other cause having nothing to do with the bombardments."

League Commission Bars Palestine Plan

GENEVA (AP)—The League of Nations Mandates Commission published a report to the Council today showing that four members out of seven disapprove of Great Britain's plan for an Arab-dominated state in Palestine. [Details: Page 4.]

Treasury Launches Tax-Revision Move

WASHINGTON (AP)—John W. Hanes, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, asked business, farm, and labor leaders today to co-operate in an "effort to work out a tax-revision program which will improve laws relating to individual and corporation taxes."

Mr. Hanes made public a letter to officials in industry, labor, commerce, banking, and agriculture asking if they were interested in getting tax views before Congress and advising them that we would arrange preliminary hearings before Treasury officials.

Harrington Bars All Politics for WPA Aides

WASHINGTON (AP)—F. C. Harrington, Works Projects Administration Commissioner, has interpreted the latest Relief Appropriation Act to require the discharge of any WPA administrative or supervisory employee who gets in politics even to the extent of managing a campaign for constable.

The Act contained amendments which were born in part of charges of undue politics among WPA personnel in political campaigns.

U. S. Buys Cotton for British Rubber 'Swap'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today the Government would take title to more than half of the 11,420,000 bales of cotton held under loans to growers in order to carry out the cotton-rubber exchange agreement with Great Britain.

At the same time, the Secretary said the Commodity Credit Corporation would extend Government loans on the 1938-crop cotton until July 31, 1940.

U. S. Plans Trade Pacts With Six Nations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States will negotiate new trade agreements with six countries to replace expiring treaties signed during the first two years of the reciprocal trade program.

State Department officials said hearings would begin Oct. 2 on a proposed new agreement with Belgium. Others will be with France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Finland.

Polish-German Trade Quotas Fixed

WARSAW (AP)—Polish-German economic talks here to fix new trade quotas for another three months have been concluded "favorably," said a report issued today.

It was said quotas for September, October and November would be 85 per cent higher than of late—due to liquidation of Polish credits in Germany.

Resources Board Starts Industrial Census

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Resources Board was told today by Louis Johnson, Acting Secretary of War, its work would represent the "final measure" of preparation for "any emergency." Mr. Johnson told members he expected them to study plans of the joint Army and Navy Munitions Board for industrial mobilization in an emergency and to make recommendations for revisions.

Edward Stettinius, Jr., Board Chairman and Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said members would consider primarily how the Nation's industrial and economic resources could be prepared for the part they must play "in the event of war."

Navy Is Asked to Supply Crew For Possible Antarctic Trip

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Navy is asking for about 125 volunteers to man the historic ship Bear of Oakland for a prospective voyage to the Antarctic this fall.

It is not settled yet, officials said today, that the Bear will make the trip with the Government expedition to be led by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, but the time is so short that the crew must be ready in advance of a decision.

Congress authorized the Navy to charter and commission the stout 65-year-old vessel, which went with Admiral Byrd to the Antarctic on his last expedition.

It was as a navy ship that the Bear first came to fame more than a half century ago. Then an Artic whaler, she was bought by the Navy in 1884, manned by volunteers and sent on a successful venture to the North to rescue members of the marooned Greeley Expedition.

Subsequently the Bear became the most renowned of Coast Guard cutters, serving in Alaska and the Arctic until 1926.

The Interior Department, in charge of the expedition, already has arranged for the Coast Guard Cutter Northland and the Interior's own Arctic vessel North Star to transport the Byrd Party. The plan is for these and possibly the Bear to return and later make a second voyage to bring back the expedition.

Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
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He Waves a Baton

Loren Maazel
Youthful musician, conducting the National Music Camp orchestra at Interlochen, Mich.

Boy Conductor Scores a Hit At Music Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich.—Such a serious little fellow is nine-year-old Loren Maazel, probably the youngest person in the United States conducting a Symphony Orchestra. From Los Angeles, Calif., came this musical child to direct the orchestra at the National Music Camp, Aug. 13, Interlochen, Mich. From there he went with the camp to New York City, where he will conduct the orchestra Aug. 18 and 20 at its appearance at the World's Fair.

Vladimar Balaleinikoff, discovering Loren's talent, was astonished at the boy's aptitude for the study of symphonic literature, and for directing an orchestra to interpret the composer's work. With a poise worthy of a professional conductor, he appeared before the National Music Camp last summer and conducted Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony."

Loren has also appeared as conductor of the WPA Orchestra of Los Angeles directing Tschaikowsky's "Marche Slave" and "The Afternoon of a Faun," by Debussy. Filling a return engagement at the University of Idaho this summer, he conducted a program including the Mendelssohn "Italian" Symphony, the Ballet Music from Deems Taylor's "Casanova," and "The Cradle Song" by Dika Newlin.

Except for his intense interest in music, he isn't different from other little boys. With flashing dark eyes, luxuriant curling black hair, and a dimpled smile, he's a manly little fellow.

The Crescent Heights Elementary School claims Loren as its pupil. In the 5A grade, he has many interesting hours to spend with Mr. Balaleinikoff studying the conducting and interpretation of symphonic literature. He also takes lessons on the violin and piano.

Aside from his music, he has the same interest as other little boys. But his particular hobby is astronomy and he frequently visits the Griffith Observatory.

Belgian Women Succeeding In Political Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Statistics showing the place taken by women in political life have been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs here. The returns indicate that there are in Belgium two women Deputies, two Senators, six Provincial Councilors, 208 Municipal Councilors, 14 Burgomasters, 26 Aldermen, 25 Municipal Secretaries, and 41 Municipal Tax Collectors.

'Gas' Tax Pays Highest Revenue of All Taxes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The most important single source of state revenues, says the Commerce Department, is the motor fuel tax.

Revenues from this newcomer among taxes—Oregon enacted the first state gasoline tax in 1919—nearly quadrupled in the decade from 1927 to 1937, reaching a total of $627,000,000 for all States in the latter year. At the same time, said the Department, income from state inheritance, estate and gift taxes have been declining since 1931, in both amount and relative importance.

Waterbury Convictions Aid City Manager Move

Mayor Frank Hayes and 19 others found guilty in $1,000,000 loot case face 5 to 15-year terms—Result encourages campaign for new city charter providing for Council and manager.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 17—Verdicts of guilty against Mayor Frank Hayes, former Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, and 19 others at the end of Waterbury's nine-month municipal fraud trial gave impetus today to a drive for approval of a new city charter at a municipal referendum Oct. 3.

Mayor Hayes and the others were found guilty yesterday of conspiring to cheat and defraud the city of more than a million dollars between 1930 and 1938 through fraudulent payments to the little group, which included city officials, politicians, lawyers, accountants, and contractors.

The findings of the jury and of Judge Ernest A. Inglis, who presided, climaxed a long campaign against alleged municipal corruption and today opened the way for emphasis on the constructive work of preventing a repetition of the scandal.

The first step will be an educational campaign by the Citizens Good Government Association of Waterbury, Inc., in behalf of the proposed new charter which would set up a small City Council elected by proportional representation and empowered to engage a city manager.

This proposal, modeled on a plan successfully used in Cincinnati to sweep an old political machine from power, will be voted on Oct. 3, normally the date of the city election, which has been deferred for this year by the Legislature until Nov. 14.

The next step will be for the citizens to consider not the form of government but the personnel which is to administer it. If the new charter is adopted, they will vote in November for seven Councilmen and seven members of the School Board, both by proportional representation. If the charter is rejected, they will vote for an array of 49 officials as in previous biennial elections.

In any event, the trial has been followed closely in Waterbury and is regarded by political observers as certain to lead to changes at the City Hall.

The 20 who were found guilty yesterday—19 by the jury and one by Judge Inglis—together with two who had acknowledged guilt when the long trial began Nov. 29 and a twenty-third who has entered a plea of nolo contendere, have been ordered to appear before the judge tomorrow for possible sentencing. They face possible prison terms up to five or

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Instrument Tells How Hot Or Cold Clouds and Air Are

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—A new weather instrument so delicate that it can measure the temperature of clouds and air masses a mile above the earth was announced today by the American Meteorological Society.

It's all done with mirrors, explained Dr. C. H. Heck of North Carolina State College, who did the original research.

By concentrating the light of the sky on a "cascade" of mirrors, he said, it is possible to detect changes and to use such changes in predicting the weather for the following 24 hours.

The instrument used is essentially a group of mirrors which successfully concentrate light onto smaller and smaller surfaces until the total light falling on the largest one is focused on a thermocouple—an instrument which can record heat changes in thousandths of a degree. Even a tiny change in the amount of light reflected through the series of mirrors will register on the thermocouple and be detected on a meter.

Dr. Heck said that any change in the amount of moisture in the upper atmosphere, even to increases in the size of drops of completely invisible clouds, cause changes in the amount of light reaching the earth. Thus, by measuring the amount of light it is possible to tell the nature of the air overhead and to determine the upper air temperature.

The instrument is so sensitive, Dr. Heck said, that it can be used as well at night as during the daytime.

"The passage of clouds day or night cause a rise in the temperature in the cascade, the amount of which depends on the height, the fractional cover and the thickness of the cloud," he added.

A sudden drop of temperature in the clouds as measured with the cascade at about sunset indicates approximately the temperature of the earth several hours later and the possibility of frost during the night.

Similar observations have been made on clear calm nights when no clouds were visible, Dr. Heck said. These results indicate the passage of masses of air of extra high humidity which have not reached the dew point to form clouds, he added.

Duty Is Put Before Rights By Democracy

Self, Earl Baldwin says, must be subserviated to service if democracies are to succeed.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The firmest foundations of a democracy are its spiritual base and its recognition of the dignity and individuality of man as a child of God, in the opinion of Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, formerly Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury of Great Britain.

In an address radiocast to the world at a dinner of the Congress on Education for Democracy at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night, Earl Baldwin declared that the Bible had so influenced the democrat of British stock that "subconsciously he can never embrace a cause that grips his whole being unless he feels in his bones that it is morally right."

The success of a democracy, he stressed, rests upon everyone recognizing his responsibility to it and thinking of his duties while forgetting for a time his rights.

"If he recognizes no duties toward the form of government to which he is ready enough to pay lip service and to shout for, the day may come when he will lose his rights by dangers from without or within," Earl Baldwin added. "That calls for education and character—education in problems domestic and foreign so as to have material wherewith to form a judgment, and character to concentrate on the essential and to look beyond the immediate effect of particular action on the fortunes of a favorite politician."

Declares Britain Ready

Earl Baldwin laid great emphasis upon Britain's determination to resist totalitarian aggression, declaring that there was "an unbridgable gulf" between democracy and the isms and that "if war comes, it will find us as a people united as we have never been before; powerful in material resources and believing in our hearts that on the issue depends ultimately the freedom of mankind."

"In such a conflict," he continued, "we must play our part to the end."

Other messages to the dinner, which was the high point of the three-day congress sponsored by Columbia University's Teachers' College, came from William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, and Louis J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange.

On the possibility of a dictatorship in Britain, Earl Baldwin held

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Western Move to Abolish Poll Tax by Federal Enactment Tickles New Dealers Who Would Thereby Gain Needed Votes in South

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

A bill that was introduced unobtrusively in the last hours of the recently departed Congress may attract a good deal of attention in the months to come. Representative Lee E. Geyer (D) of California introduced it and it proposes to abolish poll tax laws by Federal enactment, with special meaning to eight Southern States. Because many of the conservative Southern Democrats now in Congress come from the eight States, and because they are charged with owing their seats to that circumstance, the bill is frankly a New Deal measure.

There is grave doubt about its constitutionality. Its sponsor is confident of its validity, however, and says it would eliminate the need of a Constitutional Amendment. More likely if it were seriously pressed it would cause a discussion which would help to achieve its objective by less drastic means. In fact the trend to abolish the poll tax has won many converts in recent years, many of them within the South itself.

Organizations like the Southern Conference for Human Welfare urge the objective of the Geyer bill, as do such liberal Southerners as Virginius Dabney, Editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, and Barry Bingham, Publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal. Recently Florida and Louisiana threw off the poll tax system. That leaves eight States. In enumerating them, let us add the percentage of adult citizens who voted in each of them in the presidential election of 1936. The figures are startling. Alabama, 20.4 per cent; Arkansas 18.5 per cent; Georgia, 19.6 per cent; Mississippi 16.2; South Carolina 14.1; Tennessee 33.5; Texas 26.2; Virginia 25.7.

Poll Tax Adds Its Share

The low percentage is partly accounted for, as Mr. Dabney pointed out, by the lack of Republican competition in the South, but the poll tax bears a large share of responsibility. For example, North Carolina repealed the poll tax a generation ago and might be compared with Virginia which is about the same size. North Carolina sent 840,000 voters to the polls in 1936 whereas Virginia sent only 334,000.

The record of the eight States above is declared by Mr. Bingham to be "the worst voting record shown anywhere in the world under even a pretense of a democratic system of suffrage. Even in Mexico twice as many people cast their ballots as the 24 per cent who vote in our poll-tax-ridden group of States."

Under the system a man cannot vote who has not paid his poll tax for a year or perhaps a great number of years in the past. This disenfranchises the Negro, against whom the system was theoretically directed. However, according to Mr. Bingham the poll tax laws really got their teeth in the 1890's and early 1900's when the Populist Movement and Bryanism swept the South, and the Populist presidential candidate carried five States. The Negroes had been disenfranchised previously by other means, it is argued; the poll tax, it is charged, disenfranchises more whites than Negroes.

"Wasn't it a fear of 'radicalism' among the sharecroppers and lower class whites," asks Mr. Bingham, "that may at least be partly responsible for the poll tax legislation at the turn of the century, riding into Troy in the wooden horse of protection of white supremacy?"

New Deal's Interest Is Plain

At any rate it is easy to see why the New Deal should grope for some means that would broaden the electorate and permit the underprivileged elements now disenfranchised to come to its assistance at the polls against the Conservatives who dominate a good many committees in Washington. There may be doubt whether the New Deal would benefit by broadening the electorate but there can be no question of the predominant position of Southern members in Congressional Committees, where their habit of continuity in office takes them automatically to committee chairmanships which are distributed by seniority in service.

Taking as only one example the all-important House Rules Committee, which serves as a bottleneck for so much New Deal legislation, seven of the 10 Democratic members come from the South, including Eugene E. Cox of Georgia, Howard W. Smith of Virginia and Martin Dies of Texas, to name only three who are so frequently pitted against the New Deal. By a coincidence, each comes from a State where the poll tax system is actively in effect.

Quite apart from the New Deal issue, however, impartial commentators almost universally deplore the poll tax system which is undemocratic in procedure and possibly dangerous in practice since it shuts off the safety valve of the ballot from the underprivileged groups who are most concerned in a change in social conditions. It is charged that in these eight States a majority of the adult population is disenfranchised.

Mr. Geyer's bill seems superficially to be altogether too simple. It states merely that it shall be a federal offense for anyone to deny an otherwise eligible voter the right to exercise his franchis because he has not paid a poll tax. It would apply only to federal elections, Presidents, Senators and Representatives.

The Geyer bill will be debated in the months ahead unless the eight affected States should voluntarily examine their own position to see if they cannot follow the recent example of Louisiana and Florida.

Richard L. Strout

Germans Expand Danzig Demands; Eyes Upon Silesia

Wide World

Hamilton Fish, Jr.
New York Representative who is urging truce in Europe.

Hands-off notice given to other powers in stiff press defense of German honor.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 17—The drastic stand taken by the German press today—that German honor will not permit the question of Danzig or the Polish Corridor, or the problem of the treatment of Germans abroad, to be subject to international conference or compromise—emphasizes the growing intensity of the deadlock over the Free City issue.

Significantly a large amount of space is being devoted in National Socialist papers to reports of new anti-German terror in Polish Upper Silesia and to the alleged French and British press fabrications of German designs upon Hungary and Southeast Europe.

The Axis powers, it is emphasized here, have no desire for a conference. They simply have to repeat their clear political demands and say that Danzig and the Polish Corridor are a German issue upon which no clarification or examination at an international conference is necessary, since there can be no bartering about them.

May Include Upper Silesia

From these press comments emerges the significant fact that the Danzig problem has now openly become a problem of Danzig and the Polish Corridor—also few here doubt that, given the proper atmosphere, it will include Polish Upper Silesia also—and that the authorities here are determined to do everything possible to make the solution a German solution.

While not overestimating the propaganda purposes of the totalitarian press, it cannot be denied that the consistency with which this point has been advocated through the years appears to justify acceptance of it at its face value. The present action is a mass concentration upon one section of the great problem; namely, Germany's Lebensraum (living space) east of the Rhine.

Polish Oppression Claimed

The German press today also brings stories of alleged terror and of mass arrests of Germans in Polish Upper Silesia where the leaders of the Young German Party, including ex-Senator Wiesner, its President, and about a thousand Germans are said to have been arrested. The offices of the German paper in Kattowitz, Upper Silesia, have been closed and movement across the Polish-German frontier has been made almost impossible since Aug. 16. In view of the close connection between Danzig, its Polish Corridor, and Polish Upper Silesia in the view of most Germans, it is hardly likely that the Reich envisages any final solution of the Polish issue which would not include the Kattowitz area.

This achieved, then Poland would be debarred from any outlet to the sea except at the will of Germany and becomes a second-class power, thus ceasing to be a bulwark between the Reich and Soviet Russia.

Reports that Germany is contemplating strengthening its position in central Europe, particularly by new control in Hungary which have appeared abroad, are vehemently denied here. It is maintained that any discussions with Count Stefan Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, who is now in Bavaria are simply on the basis of friendship between Hungary and the Axis powers.

Fish's Activities In Europe Amaze State Department

A minor sensation has been caused in Europe by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, chairman of the United States delegation to the Interparliamentary Union Congress at Oslo, who yesterday warned of an outbreak of war due Aug. 20 and today launched his plan of a 30-day "war moratorium" for the settlement of international disputes by negotiation.

His plan has been critically received, not only at Oslo but particularly in the French press, which considers the proposed conference untimely at a moment when the French-British-Russian negotiations are in progress.

Mr. Fish's well-known stand as an isolationist leader has caused his activities in Europe to be received with some astonishment in the United States.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — The strange saga of Hamilton Fish is currently providing one bright ray of jollity for an otherwise grim State Department these days.

For the ranking minority member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee is a stern, nay a militant noninterventionist. Yet at the moment, he is stomping from Paris to Oslo, driving a one-man axis straight through Europe and frantically intervening on all sides.

His latest exploit, after being closeted portentously with Foreign Ministers Halifax, Bonnet and von Ribbentrop in rapid succession, is to forecast war within a week, suggest arbitration by neutral kings, and propose a 30-day truce for the purpose.

Not that anyone in Washington wishes to slight the veriest straw of hope for settlement. But coming from a source so simon-pure isolationist, the Capital is unanimous in wondering what it all means.

On June 27, opening the great neutrality debate in the House of Representatives of which he was the opposition manager, the gentleman from New York solemnly quoted George Washington: "Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground?"

Moreover, he invoked Thomas Jefferson: "I have ever deemed it fundamental for the United States never to take active part in the quarrels of Europe . . . their mutual jealousies, their balance of power, their complicated alliances, their forms and principles of government are all foreign to us!"

Somewhat earlier, over a nation-wide radio hookup, Mr. Fish was denouncing the "New Deal spokesmen who have stirred up war hysteria into a veritable frenzy." Let there be an end, he said, to all this war talk, hysteria, provocation, gambling and flirting with war."

And now Mr. Fish, in the middle of Europe, advances his own plan to avert war within the week.

Meanwhile at the State Department there is a certain covert rejoicing which was not wholly concealed by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles' desperate efforts to keep a straight face when asked about the Fish perigrinations. "Isolationist indeed!" the acting secretary said without words.

Fish Urges United Call

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 17 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, sponsoring a 30-day "war moratorium" toward settlement of international disputes by negotiation, urged today a "strong united plea to the governments of the world, including the Vatican."

Placing his resolution before the Interparliamentary Union Congress, Mr. Fish said, "If the Danzig and Polish agitation continues, the slightest spark may start a world conflagration." He adds:

"I offer no guarantee of success. I take it for granted that the democratic nations will be only too willing to resort to such peaceful methods of arbitration. I cannot vouch for Germany or Italy, but the repudiation of such offer will be their responsibility, not ours."

Some delegates expressed concern lest such a conference as he suggested might result in "another Munich," but Mr. Fish countered:

"I don't care about Munich or if one group or another of the powers gains some small benefits by an arrangement. The only thing that matters is to prevent war."

He would not say where he got information on Aug. 20 as the date when war might break out, but said he did not get it in Germany.

French bar Fish truce plea: Page 6.

70 P. C. of U. S. Oil Cut Off As Wells Close in Six States

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 17 (AP)—Shutdown of oil wells in six states, one of the most widespread curtailments of raw materials ever attempted, took approximately 70 per cent of the Nation's crude supply from the market today.

The "shutdown strike" in Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico had its genesis in a series of price cuts by purchasing companies. Affected were 170,833 wells producing 2,356,000 barrels daily.

State regulatory bodies had no reports of wells producing in violation of orders. Each State has statutes which permit closing wells to conserve natural resources. The "ace in the hole" is the Connally "Hot Oil" Law prohibiting interstate shipment of oil produced in violation of State orders.

Belief there would be widespread unemployment faded as surveys and company announcements indicated less than 10 per cent of the 200,000-odd workers in the midcontinent field would be temporarily discharged. The others will be given vacations, half-pay, or will repair machinery.

Leading producers were reported ready to start a campaign for an even higher price for crude, basing their contention on a belief refinery prices would increase within a week and there would be a scarcity of crude and refined products.

Belief that the consumer would not feel the price hike for some time was expressed by a leading broker. A survey showed Oklahoma refineries had 10 to 12 days' supply of gasoline, Kansas and North Texas less than 10.

An indication that attempts might be made to prolong the shutdown if it did not have the desired effect on the toppling price structure came from Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma.

Oil Firm Defies Order

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 17 (AP)—Defying a State Oil and Gas Commission shutdown order, the Lion Oil Refining Company of El Dorado today continued to take petroleum from its 59 producing wells.

Executive Vice-President T. M. Martin announced "operations as usual" for the field, a principal source of supply for the company's El Dorado refinery, as the Commission order covering all regulated oil areas in Arkansas went into effect.

Reports indicated the order was generally obeyed.

French Women Make Plans For Taking Over in Wartime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—For the first time in its 30 years of history, the Congrès National de l'Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes—the French Women's Suffrage Society—did not talk about votes when it met here recently. It talked instead about defense, discussing how women, left perhaps to organize society on their own account during a period of unrest, might organize it to the best advantage.

Mme. Vavasseur, well known for her weekly radio talks to women, declared that in Paris women's efforts are co-ordinated under the auspices of a body known as Les Françaises au Service de la Nation. This includes young typists from the business parts of the city—the largest group—drivers of motorcars, experts in matters of organization, women who hold diplomas for specialized work of various descriptions, interpreters, nurses, dressmakers—a great number of these—students, and society women possessed of no particular qualifications.

In provincial France, Mme. Vavasseur said, matters are being organized on similar lines. In eastern France, evacuation is a critical question; in Bretagne, talk is of how to receive a refugee population—a task of real difficulty in view of the fact that the district has already absorbed hundreds of Spanish refugees.

Mme. Kraemer-Bach, one of the outstanding lawyers of Paris, urged the need—should women be called upon to run the civil affairs of a country in emergency—of establishing the better working of the Capacity Law under which women are free to handle their own property, possess their own banking accounts and the like.

The Capacity Law became current legislation in February, 1938; but France, preferring at times to cling to obsolete customs, finds it difficult to comply with it in full. Seven months after the bill became law, Mme. Kraemer-Bach said, banks were still refusing either to accept money from married women or to allow them to withdraw money without the consent of the husbands concerned. Such a handicap, it was urged, might prove a vital obstacle to the administration of public affairs in case of war.

Mlle. Villain, another speaker, complained of the neglect displayed by parents in regard to school attendance. The lot of the French peasant is so hard, she explained, that, at times, it is difficult to get along at all without the help of children who ought to be at school. Parents, she said, yield to the temptation of using children for their own ends, relying on the fact that retribution will not descend upon them—at least, not for a considerable period—since the French law admits, at times, an interval of a whole year between the committal of a delinquency and the punishment of it.

Wonders of Research: Big Engine Obeys Pull of Rope

Roller bearings allow train jerkless start from station—Ruins in Tibet explored.

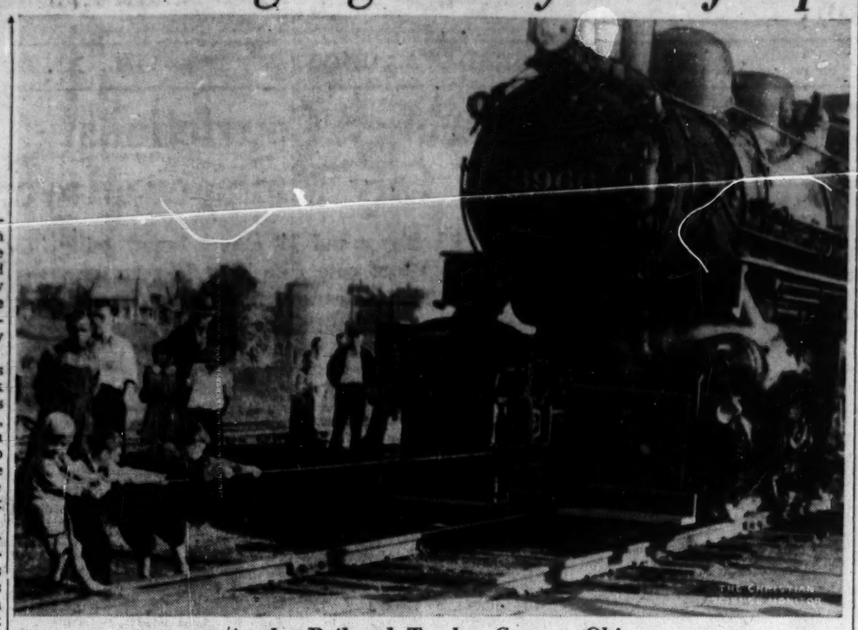
By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The workaday world is bombarded on all sides this vacation season with publicity about the romance of riding new streamlined trains. How fast they go. How quiet. How light compared to the old-timers. What great engineering triumphs they represent. How economical, and air conditioned.

But when the conductor signals all aboard and you have to look around twice to see whether it's your train, the one next to it, or the station that's moving, then it's time to wonder why it's no longer necessary for the engine driver to jerk his train two, three or five times to overcome or break loose the friction.

The secret is found in new Timken roller bearings, tapered to require about 88 per cent less "oomph" at the start. That means the engine driver can roll his train away and not jerk it. The first roller bearing locomotive, built in 1930, was lent to several railroads for trial. The bearings reduced resistance in idling wheels 12 per cent or more, and in driving wheels from 12 per cent to 50. Crowds gaped recently as three children were able to pull one of the huge iron horses unassisted.



At the Railroad Tracks, Canton, Ohio

Boys pull 160-ton locomotive that is mounted on tapered roller bearings

Following Marco Polo

Report has just come in that Armand Denis and Leila Roosevelt en route to film the Chinese-Tibetan frontier, have reached the ancient city of Pagan, following the time-worn trail of Marco Polo through 400 miles of gruelling travel in storm-wracked central Burma. Nearing the objective of the 2,000-mile motor expedition, Mr. Denis reports:

"Monsoon more severe than in many seasons. Had to shelter several days at Mague, where we investigated rumors of immense volcanoes nearby. It was exciting geologic news, but the Burmese, like Congo natives among whom we filmed 'Dark Rapture,' have no sense of distance.

"Pagan is a dead city. Handful of priests left to guard the relics of early kings. More than 4,000 pagodas in ruins dating from the first to the twelfth century A. D. Hardly an acre without mementos of ancient grandeur. Even the hillsides tunneled to serve as cool summer temples."

These are the extraordinary ruins first reported by Marco Polo.

Elbe Ferry Modernized

Near Hamburg, Germany, a new type of ferryboat is being built to move passengers, freight, and automobiles across the Elbe River, not far from its mouth. The prow is high and can be used as an icebreaker, while the low after portion is for motor vehicles. Power comes from an 800-horsepower gas engine burning anthracite coal served into a gasifying boiler, or carburetor.

Bowl-Garden Surprises

Some of our readers in England have been busy making "coalieflowers" of late months, and English newspapers have been holding contests for best looking bowl-gardens.

The fundamental ingredient is a chunk or several chunks of coal, to which is added three tablespoons of household ammonia, two of common salt, three of water, and some coloring matter like household bluing, red ink, or liquid shoe polish—to suit the fancy. To keep the "plant" 'is good condition, add a tablespoon of water and a teaspoon of salt every other day. If you've never made one, the results will be surprising.

Sea-Bottom Journey

Dr. Auguste Piccard, the University of Brussels physicist who 10 years ago was the first human to ascend into the stratosphere and return safely, now plans descent in a steel "balloon" from five to seven miles to the bottom of the sea. He has built his metal shell, and he plans to go below with it next spring.

Arctic Diary Watersoaked

The long-lost diary of Lieut. Commander George W. De Long, who led an Arctic expedition in 1879-81, on which he and most of his party perished in Siberia, was found in June last year on Henrietta Island in the Arctic Circle by a Soviet scientific party. The diary was in the copper cylinder in which it was placed by Lieut. George W. Melville years ago, but the Soviet Institute says water had entered and reduced the diary to a pulp.

Wax Palm Fruit Secured

Ellsworth Killip, Smithsonian Institution botanist, has brought back to the United States from the Colombian Andes a collection of fruits from one of the world's most picturesque trees, the wax palm. This tree, which grows to almost 200 feet and is surmounted by a crown of silvery leaves 20 feet or more high, is found only in the high Quindio pass in Colombia and has long excited naturalists. Its tall, straight trunk is coated with shining white wax, which gives it the appearance of a column of alabaster.

Electricity by Impact

One of those casual discoveries which may some day mean everything or nothing to the world of research was demonstrated to the Physical Society of London a short time ago. Sir Ambrose Fleming showed a new method for generating electricity, which consists of allowing powdered silica to fall through a tube on a perforated zinc plate. The current is then transferred to a condenser, consisting of a thin layer of ebonite between two metal plates. The effect, according to Sir Ambrose, was not due to friction but to the impact of particles on the plate of zinc.

British Calm Over Gibraltar Despite Reported Maneuvers

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 17—Recent reports of sham attacks against the land side of Gibraltar by Spanish troops in force have been received by the British authorities with equanimity, despite the fact that the Spanish Falangists were reported to be digging trenches on neutral ground at the Anglo-Spanish frontier.

The maneuvers which followed closely upon Italian press proposals that Britain should return Gibraltar to the Spaniards took place during Britain's three-day air-raid exercises. British authorities state that they have complete confidence in the defense arrangements with Gibraltar.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TANGIER—As rumors of Gen. Francisco Franco's plan to seize Tangier faded with the end of Spanish hostilities they have been replaced by talk of Italian designs on this international zone holding a key position at the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

Competent observers here, however, consider that with British and French vigilance at its present high pitch an Italian tilt at Tangier is unlikely.

Never More Secure

Although modern methods of warfare may have cast some doubts on the impregnability of Gibraltar it still seems to hold advantages over Tangier and the Spanish post of Ceuta on the African side of the narrow straits.

Indeed, thanks to the vigor of Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, lately Governor on "the Rock," it is felt that Gibraltar has never been more secure. It is true the Spaniards look across the bay with envious eyes, and the Mayor of San Roque's notepaper still refers to his little town as "the temporary home of the inhabitants of Gibraltar," a gesture that satisfies Spanish pride.

Ceuta has been in Spanish possession since the sixteenth century—a citadel not as strong as the Rock, though one that can also command the sea.

Tangier was at one time held by the English, for it formed part of Catherine of Braganza's marriage portion when she came to England as wife of Charles II. It remained in English hands from 1661 to 1684 until disease, famine, the attacks of Mulay Ismail's fighting men, and above all, lack of money, compelled evacuation. King Charles revealed his statesmanship by advocating holding on to the settlement at all costs.

Special Privileges

For many years European powers have enjoyed special privileges in Tangier, and as far back as 1904 the French-British agreement envisaged a special regime for the port and hinterland. This scheme was carried a stage further when a clause in the 1912 Madrid Treaty even went so far as to delimit the zone.

Then in 1923 the Statute of Tangier was drawn up and ratified—Italy joined in later on—by all the signatory powers to the Algeciras Act with the exception of the United States, the citizens of which still enjoy the benefit of the old capitulatory rights obtained from the Cherifian Empire. This statute which came into force in 1926 was liable to revision after 12 years, but when it came to the point no alteration was made, a further extension of 12 years being agreed upon.

Tangier is at present governed by a French administrator, M. le Fur. There is also a Legislative Assembly of 26 members to deal with local affairs, and a mixed tribunal to try all cases where Europeans are concerned, except American citizens who must be initiated in their own consular courts.

Why does this mixed regime exist? It is because, as in the case of Spanish Morocco, jealousy on the part of other powers, England among them, prevented France from occupying the coast.

Moors Restless

Many Moors from Tangier fought for General Franco and, like their brothers in Spanish Morocco, contend that their services have not been valued at their true worth. Recently, when a film was shown of Germans and Italians in General Franco's victory march, the Tangerine Moors stood up and shook their fists in anger.

Not only the Moors are dissatisfied. Spaniards who have either openly sympathized with the Republic or else shown but lukewarm support of General Franco, are being sent to do road work in Spain. They cannot be made to go, it is true, but if they refuse then the Spanish Minister—Señor Cabeza de la Vaca—can have them turned out of the zone.

There is in Tangier one diplomat who is universally respected, and his advice is widely sought—American Minister Blake, friend of Mulay Abdul Aziz, the ex-Sultan, Marshal Lyautey and General August Nogués. He knows Morocco thoroughly, having been in the country for many years. So much is he respected that when the Spanish Civil War ended, both Nationalists and Republicans came and asked him to arrange for the change-over in the Spanish Consulate General.

In his spare time he devotes himself to turning a Moorish house into an Arabian Nights palace. There day after day craftsmen from all over Morocco show, as they work on wall and ceiling, that the art which developed the famous Alhambra at Granada still lives.

Germans on Relief in U. S. Sent Hitler Cash, Kuhn Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, told the Dies Committee today that Attorney General Frank Murphy addressed a Bund meeting in Detroit in 1936.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn tensely denied before the Dies Committee today that the influence of his brother, Justice Max Kuhn of the German Supreme Court, had played any part in his selection as leader of the German-American Bund.

Mr. Kuhn was ordered to answer a question of this nature after Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas had cut short the witness's vigorous protests that internal affairs of Germany could have no connection with Bund activities in this country.

When Mr. Kuhn balked several times at answering "yes" or "no" to queries by Rhea Whitley, for the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, Representative J. P. Thomas (R) of New Jersey shouted:

"Mr. Chairman, this witness is unruly, evasive and making every attempt to evade these questions. I want the witness to answer the questions."

Mr. Dies pounded on the table with a heavy gavel and the stocky Mr. Kuhn shouted through the din:

"I asked you to get fair questions here. What has the Supreme Court of Germany to do with un-American activities?"

U. S. Relief Funds for Hitler

The Committee had recalled Mr. Kuhn to the stand for further information about the policies of the Bund, which he has headed since its formation.

Alluding to a trip which Mr. Kuhn and other Bund officials made to Germany in 1936, Mr. Whitley brought up the fact that Mr. Kuhn had headed a subscription drive which raised $3,000 in this country for German winter relief. Mr. Kuhn had testified that he delivered this money in person to Adolf Hitler.

After Mr. Kuhn had agreed that many members of the Bund were unemployed and that, as American citizens, they were eligible for relief payments, Mr. Whitley demanded:

"So some of your members contributed money that the United States Government gave for relief to take over and turn over to Mr. Hitler for the Winter Relief Fund in Germany?"

The witness answered "yes" but almost immediately afterward challenged this statement. "How do you know that?" he demanded.

Brother on High Court

"Why didn't you take the $3,000 and help the unemployed in your own organization?" Mr. Whitley asked.

Mr. Kuhn explained that the money was collected as a contribution to the German Relief Fund and could not be used for anything else.

When Mr. Whitley shifted his line of questioning to inquire about Kuhn's brother's position on the German Court, the witness appealed to Mr. Dies.

"Do I have to answer questions which belong to Germany and not the United States?" he asked excitedly, his voice shrill.

Mr. Dies said he would be required to answer any question pertinent to the investigation. Then Mr. Whitley asked how many judges there were on the German Court and the witness shouted:

"What does un-American activities have to do with how many judges are on the German Supreme Court?"

"Do you answer that question or not?" demanded Mr. Dies, his gavel beating a tattoo.

Third Term Support Averted By New York Labor Federation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Seven resolutions to endorse President Roosevelt for a third term were rejected by the New York State Federation of Labor at its 76th annual convention here yesterday, the Federation adopting instead the recommendation of its Resolutions Committee to leave the issue in the hands of the American Federation of Labor.

This action by the State body contrasts sharply with the endorsements given the President by it in 1932 and 1936. Observers held that the stand of the Federal Administration against maintenance of the prevailing wage scale in the Works Progress Administration was the chief cause of the coolness in the State Federation to the President.

Reaffirms Peace Stand

The convention also reaffirmed by resolution its stand of last year in regard to peace between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the A. F. of L. when it declared it sought "unity in the field of labor," adding the door of the A. F. of L. "stands wide open and any and all organizations who subscribe to sane, conservative action, and rule of the majority."

Other resolutions condemned Communism, Naziism, and Fascism and endorsed the Wagner health bill.

Organized labor, instead of pushing forward on legislative frontiers to gain new legal rights, should solidify and consolidate present and past advances and protect them from attacks of "reactionary" forces, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman told the convention yesterday.

"Our advances in the past six years have been tremendous," the Governor declared. "So great have they been, in fact, that the changes in labor legislation enacted this year were few. Some improvements, of course, still can, and should, be made, but I wish to stress that the immediate task is to preserve the advances already made."

Other Leaders Speak

Other speakers at the session of the convention were Matthew Woll, a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor; Oswald D. Heck (R), Speaker of the State Assembly; Charles M. Heistand, Director of the Field and Education Service of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, and Ray C. Kirkpatrick of the staff on Labor Relations of the Public Works Administration in Washington.

Governor Lehman stressed that there were many employers in New York State who have always respected the fundamental rights of the workingmen and urged that labor acknowledge their gratitude to such employers.

The Governor held that the State Labor Relations Board and the State Board of Mediation had "contributed greatly to industrial peace and goodwill in New York, having set an excellent record for three years." He said he was particularly gratified that the Board had been successful in settling or closing almost 94 per cent of the cases without the necessity of formal hearings.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to the convention contained in the official program of the meeting, made a plea for peace within labor's ranks.

Mr. Heck made seven specific suggestions on how labor might promote its own welfare and to enjoy the confidence of the public. They were in part:

1. Labor should be judicious in its use of its fundamental and inalienable right to strike, by using this weapon only as a last resort.
2. Machinery should be set up for jurisdictional disputes between unions.
3. All subversive influences in the labor movement should be removed. This might be accomplished by requiring all officers of labor unions to be American citizens and take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.
4. Adequate financial reports for the use of rank and file members of unions should be provided.
5. All racial intolerance or discrimination of any kind should be kept outside of union halls.
6. Labor should not form its own party nor throw its whole support on the side of one political organization.
7. Modification of the National Labor Relations Act to make it more "equitable."

Cult 'Heaven' Hopes Dimmed

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Despite President and Mrs. Roosevelt's assurances they would have no objections, the plans of Father Divine, little Harlem Negro cult leader, for a second "heaven" near the Roosevelts' ancestral Hyde Park home, apparently went a-glimmering last night.

For from swank Newport, R. I., came word that Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, socialite owner of the beautiful 700-acre Vanderbilt estate, would not sell it to Father Divine or his followers. Father Divine had offered $80,000 for the estate, once valued at $500,000.

The negotiations, carried on between representatives of Mrs. Van Alen and negotiators secretly representing Father Divine, were revealed when Father Divine's white secretary, John Lamb, made public a series of letters between the cult leader and Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Later, Father Divine disclosed the negotiations were stalled.

"It was brought to my attention today," he said, "that she (Mrs. Van Alen) said she'd refuse to sell to any of my followers."

But Mrs. Van Alen's refusal may not stop him, he indicated.

"I understand it is for sale," he said, "and if they (his followers) desire to have it, they cannot hold them out of it, if it is sold to the public."

Mrs. Van Alen, mother of Princess Louise Mdivani, widow of Prince Serge Mdivani, inherited the estate from her uncle, Frederick Vanderbilt.

In the series of letters made public by Mr. Lamb both Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt agreed with Father Divine that he had the right to buy the property.

Negotiations Denied

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—Despite the fact that President and Mrs. Roosevelt agreed Father Divine, Harlem religious leader, had a right to buy a 700-acre estate at Hyde Park, N. Y., for a "heaven," Mrs. James L. Van Alen, owner of the property, denied today she was negotiating for its sale.

"Mrs. Van Alen denies that she has either directly or through her agent negotiated with Father Divine for a sale to him of her Hyde Park real estate," her attorney, W. G. Murphy of New York, said in a statement.

"There are no negotiations now pending with Father Divine and Mrs. Van Alen has never contemplated a possibility of selling the property to him. Any correspondence between Father Divine and the President and Mrs. Roosevelt was entirely without Mrs. Van Alen's knowledge."

Father Divine, who already owns a "heaven" across the Hudson River from the President's home, wrote Mrs. Roosevelt 10 days ago that he had not agreed to purchase the property "until I had opportunity to consult your wishes in the matter."

Rare Book Collection Draws Scholars to Texas University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—The University of Texas next month marks the 20th anniversary of its finest cultural possession—its rare book collection.

It was in September, 1919, that the University opened to the public a literary treasure-house which in two decades has become world renowned.

To build this notable collection of 20,000 volumes of rare first editions, original manuscripts, and deluxe printings of English literature, there were brought together three private libraries—owned by John Henry Wrenn, of Chicago, George A. Atiken, of London, and Mrs. Miriam Lutcher Stark of Orange, Texas.

Scholars from all parts of the world have come to Austin to do research in this library.

First unit of the rare book collection was acquired in 1918 when Major George W. Littlefield, University patron, donated $225,000 for the purchase of the 6,000-volume collection of John Henry Wrenn, who had sought to build up a library of first editions of every outstanding English author from the time of Chaucer to the late Victorian period. About 80 per cent of the Wrenn collection had been hand-bound in fine calf with gold leaf by Riviere and Son, London, Royal binders. In beauty alone, the collection ranks among the world's finest.

In 1921 the University purchased the private library of the late George A. Aitken, noted English scholar, who had assembled an extraordinary collection of printed Chaucer's works, together with one of the best files of 17th and 18th century newspapers, including three complete files of the Tatler and Spectator.

Third link was forged in 1926 when Mrs. Miriam Lutcher Stark gave her 8,000-volume collection. The Stark collection consists chiefly of beautiful and deluxe books, together with original manuscripts and rare first editions.

Thus, in less than 20 years, the University has assembled a rare book collection which, as a storehouse of source material for research in English literature, is reputed to rank first among State universities and third among American colleges.

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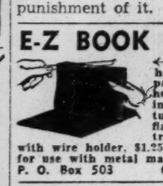

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California Skill Makes Oil Flow, Fruit Grow

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—California was not eager to see me. For more than twoscore years I had nourished a desire to visit this fabled land, but when at last I was able to make my dream come true, California acted very suspicious.

As I was passing, on the magnificent coast-line road, from Oregon to California, a State official stopped our car and had us open up all our baggage—just as though we were going from Greece into Albania. It took us Americans in an American car longer to get from an American State into California than it usually does for us to get from Hungary into Yugoslavia with a German car. Then a little further on we were stopped again as another official prepared a sticker for our windshield that would permit us Americans to travel in California. In other words, our first contact with the State was not reassuring.

At the beginning of American colonization, white men did not flock here. It was missionaries who first came, and for the purpose of converting heathen Indians. Then Mexican cattlemen came up for grazing lands, and after that gold diggers to grab yellow nuggets—just as gold diggers swarmed to cold Alaska or grim Montana. So little was California coveted, that a few hundred soldiers were enough to transfer it from one empire to another. The Mexicans here surrendered it almost without a struggle. The Americans lost fewer soldiers in taking California than the number of fatalities each month here in auto accidents. A century ago California was chiefly praised by those who had never seen it or who wished to "sell" it.

Men and Nature

But California has charms, just the same. A few days here are enough to convince me of that. It would take more than border officials to conceal them. I feel California's lure, all right, and revel in it. This is one of the most attractive regions upon the earth. Without this land our United States would be very incomplete. California is an epitome and sample of our republic. Almost every good thing existing in America is also found here—usually in an improved form. Every notable achievement Americans have accomplished anywhere they've also accomplished here—often better than in other places. California is a daily demonstration of America's best—although not only of its best. I think nowhere else on so grand a scale has there been such a fruitful co-ordination of human ability and natural endowment. California is a supreme illustration of what men and nature can do when they work together.

Nature has been fabulously bounteous here. No large land on the whole earth is more favored. The Nile, Mesopotamia, and other traditional Paradises can stand no comparison with it. The redwoods alone are a unique gift. No other cluster of living things upon our planet is more impressive than these. They are one of nature's sublimest creations. I think no cathedral in any land is better designed to bring man in touch with spiritual things. No daring peak, no raging torrent, no boundless expanse of plain or sea has more intimacy and grandeur than these trees. Each has a personality. Each is a victor through stupendous struggles. Each is a monarch and a friend. They have mastered countless fires and tempests, overcome drought, withstood torrents, resisted thunderbolts, and surmounted time. When a redwood is

Rediscovering America
Fifteenth of 27 Articles

bent by the fury of storms it builds up props strong enough to hold it a dozen centuries. When rent by lightning, a redwood repairs the damage well enough to survive a millennium.

Make Way for Derrick

There are trees here which sprouted before the Christian era, and are growing still. For them the founding of the American Republic is as of yesterday. Both Columbus and Lindbergh seem youngsters to them. Individual trees here could have given as ample a shadow to Charlemagne as to Calvin Coolidge. But they are not clumsy giants. They are as stately as a pipe organ. They are as ethereal as a Gothic arch, their leaves are as delicate as those of a fern. If California had given American only its redwoods, that gift alone could not be measured.

Yet even they are little more than dust in the balance of California's wealth. I saw that as I visited another forest—a vast and ugly belt of oil derricks on Signal Hill, near Los Angeles. These towers were hideous to behold, yet marvelous to contemplate. I walked among them late one evening and they loomed through the darkness as the silent, sinister trunks of burnt out woods. The lights of a city glowed beneath us, sending their rays out over a quiet ocean, and above us shone a whole firmament of little red bulbs, one topping each derrick. There was no human being to be seen, although a short time ago this whole ridge was covered with mansions. I walked on a deserted sidewalk that only recently led, to a glistening palace. An oil well tower stood where children had sat about a fireplace; another, 12 feet away, rose from where a baby had slept in a crib. Now these homes were gone, rose gardens had disappeared and libraries had been carried away, that oil might gush from the earth, because when oil gushes, libraries, cribs, rose gardens and mansions are less than toys to be picked up by a maid in a nursery.

There in the darkness I heard a faint creaking sound all over the hill and saw great steel levers, like harnessed teeter boards, move with perfect rhythm up and down, pumping oil out of muddy black puddles a mile in the earth. Up and down they moved, up and down, like soldiers marching on a treadmill, as phantom women churning. They were tireless, ceaseless, numberless, drawing oil out of the ground, sending it streaming through interminable pipes, pouring into countless gas stations, gurgling into 30,000,000 cars, racing over the world with a hundred million people.

The hill was as lonely as a petrified forest. No one was working there, no one guided those engines, no one toiled at those pump handles. California's heart was beating; California's pulse was throbbing; California's power was surging through America's arteries—that we might chase one another over the land. Such is the underground wealth of California, and so marvelous is the efficiency of Californians, that a forest of pumps sucked torrents of oil from a black hill and sent them coursing to distant states with as little visible help from men as in the growing of redwood trees.

California produces more oil than any other state except Texas. America yields 65 per cent of all the world's oil. Some of the best pools in the earth are here. Well stands so close to well in places that a fat man could hardly pass between the towers.

Then the Fruit Crop

Yet, even they represent only a fraction of California's resources. They are not what makes California. There's oil in Russia; in Persia; in Rumania. Oil is black, odoriferous, hideous and not the glory of California. Mere ballyhoo and vulgar boasting were not what made the orange symbolic of this State. It really is the most fitting and proper symbol. This is America's fruit land; the world's fruit land. This is a country of flowers and fragrance and sweetness. You don't have to be a poet to identify California with nectar. You'd just be stupid not to. Man and nature have converted California into a land of nectar.

This State could supply all America with fruit and with many kinds of vegetables. At present, it actually does produce half of America's fresh fruit, most all its dried fruit, a third of its canned fruit, and one third of its truck crops. Of several products, such as lemons and olives, it has a virtual monopoly. Yet, for all this it is utilizing only a small fraction of its available soil. The total land area is about 100,000,000 acres, of which about 30,000,000 might be available for agriculture. But only 7,000,000 actually are being used for crops; of these only 2,000,000 for fruit, nuts, and truck gardens. That comprises only one fiftieth of the surface of California. Yet this tiny area is sufficient to supply the most stupendous quantities of delectable food that ever came from a single country.

Producing by Measure

California's productivity is one of the most spectacular achievements of the twentieth century. It is as near magic as man has ever come. The uncounted carloads of choice oranges, grapes, plums, peaches, asparagus, cotton, beets, celery, and beans that California gets from a few desert valleys, and the astounding rapidity with which they spring from the soil, seems like converting stones into manna.

Agricultural production in California is carried on as efficiently as the work in an automobile or steel factory. Many of California's orchards and gardens actually are "on the line." Agricultural scientists here have discovered the producing capacity of soil, water, and sun just as accurately as other scientists have learned the power capacity of gasoline. Men know that a gallon of "gas" in eight cylinders of a certain volume means a certain speed. They co-ordinate these things and we step on the gas to go to 50, 100 or 200 miles an hour. California gardeners do the same thing. They make the soil produce what they want as fast as they want. They have searched out all the favorable valleys or plains or sand wastes and discovered exactly what they can best produce. But not only have they accelerated the productive power of clay or loam or sediments from ancient seas, or rocky hillsides, they have also transformed the things to be produced. They have made new kinds of fruits. They have metamorphosed growing things and given humanity 60 completely new things to eat.

California's most sensational cases of romance are not found in Hollywood, but in orchards and gardens. Almost every type of plant here has a thrilling history. The stories of Lima Beans, of Navel Oranges, of Asparagus, Plums, and a dozen other California products make Cinderella's legend seem almost banal. California has found princes for a score of Cinderellas. And growers are still doing it every year. There's no midnight clock to strike, either, so each Cinderella stays on at the ball and grows up to be a genial, charming, buxom queen. California's gardens are fairylands.

Irrigated Desert

Cultivating them is as rubbing a magic ring. And some of them are almost as small as a ring, too. For example, there is a little valley about the town of El Centro in extreme southern California which sends out 75,000 carloads of produce yearly. At the beginning of this century it was almost as arid a desert as Sahara. In fact, parts of it are still used as Sahara by Hollywood's moving picture producers. Now it is irrigated and has become the first county of America in the value of its lettuce, cantaloupes, melons, green peas, and other vegetables. This is one of the hottest places in the U. S. A. It is a "hot bed," producing natural crops at artificial speed. It yields eight crops of alfalfa yearly and furnishes a large part of Southern California's cows with fodder. Two counties furnish most of California's grapes, and California produces 93 per cent of America's grapes. Another little valley supplies 40 per cent of all California's prunes, or a third of America's prunes, and a half of California's fancy canned fruit. Only 220,000 acres are planted to oranges, which are California's chief crop. That is one four-hundredth of the State, far less than one per cent of the arable land, or an area about a fourth as large as Rhode Island. All California's fruit is grown on an area smaller than Delaware; all its crops on an area about the size of Vermont. Such is the wealth of California. Oil gushes out of the earth and is carried in a vast network of subterranean lines; power leaps from cascades and is conducted through a network of overhead wires, food springs from the ground and is carted on one of the most intricate networks of good roads in the world.

As a crown to all this is a little strip of land along the coast, enjoying one of the most pleasant climates in the whole American hemisphere. This comprises a very small part of California, but it is here that most of the people live. Ninety per cent of the Californians live in towns and cities. They may derive their wealth from ugly oil wells or from orchards in hot deserts, but they live in delightful cities, cooled or warmed by sea breezes, shaded by gentle mists, verdant with lawns and orchards. Nowhere have men found pleasanter places to build homes than here.

Jesse Jones Gets Honor in California

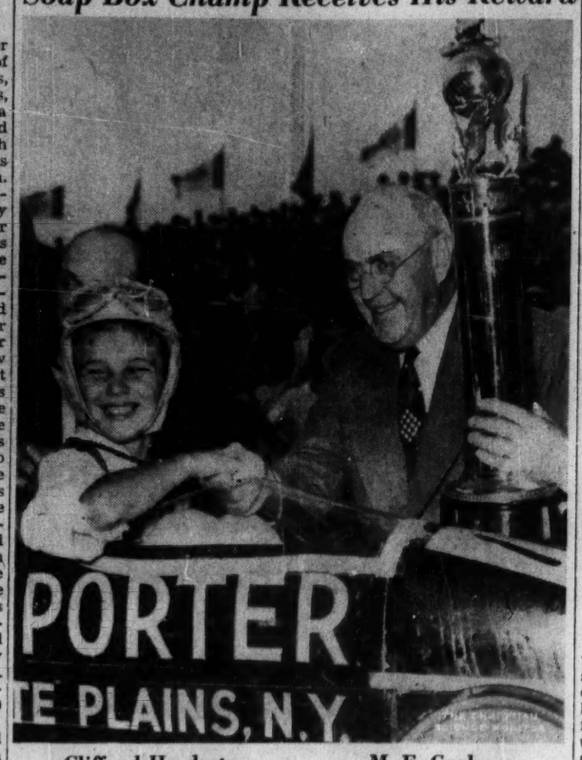
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, recently received a silver-plated vase from the Metropolitan Water District, whose $220,000,000 Colorado River Aqueduct is the largest project yet to be aided by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, of which Mr. Jones is former Chairman.

In making the presentation here in the presence of members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, W. P. Whitsett, Chairman of the Water District's directors, described the three-foot vase as symbolic of the water and flowers which the aqueduct is to bring to coastal communities when it is completed next year.

In his response, Mr. Jones declared his gratitude and added his conviction that "not one dime of net loss will result to the United States Treasury" from the $20,000,000,000 credit given to various projects by such agencies as the RFC, FHA, PWA, and HOLC, now under the new Federal Loan Agency.

Soap Box Champ Receives His Reward



Clifford Hardesty M. E. Coyle

White Plains, N. Y., youth shown receiving Coyle Trophy from General Manager of Chevrolet Division of General Motors. Through his feat in winning the Akron, Ohio, race, young Hardesty became the All-American and International Soap Box Derby Champion.

Even Soap Box Derby Losers Win 'Prize' of Self-Discipline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 17—A speedster from White Plains, N. Y., Clifford Hardesty, won the All-American - and - International Soap Box Derby here Aug. 13, but that doesn't mean that the rest of the young pushmobile racers went home as losers.

All of these lads, each of whom built his own motorless vehicle and came here as the winner of his hometown derby, got something out of the event that stuck, something intangible that is expressed best perhaps in the words of Mason Colbert of North Platte, Neb. Mason was forced to relinquish his chance of winning the title of King of the Derby when another speeding racer crashed into his car and wrecked it.

Mason, swallowing his disappointment, mustered a smile as he looked at his shattered car and remarked: "I had a good time anyway."

The Akron Soap Box Derby championship race brought together winners of sectional contests held in various parts of the United States, Canada, and the Canal Zone. They were sponsored by the Chevrolet Division of General Motors Corporation and held under auspices of local newspapers.

Opportunity for Youth

From his seat in the grandstands, Aubrey Williams, head of the National Youth Administration, attending his first derby race, remarked: "The youth of America today is facing its greatest opportunities since the prosperous days of 1929."

As he spoke the cars of the 117 boys from all over the United States, Canada, and the Canal Zone, flashed by.

"This derby is one of the greatest things in the country for young people," he continued. "It has a value far beyond just what it seems to teach, for it teaches self-discipline."

The Hardesty boy is an expert with tools and has a well-equipped machine shop in the basement of his White Plains home. His prize is a four-year scholarship in any college he may select.

Just before the races started, three former national champs, all in uniform, rode down the hill on a gaily draped truck to take their bows and to describe what colleges they are attending or planning to attend on scholarships they received in former years.

Days of Activity

Days crowded to the brim with boy activity, and the final test running and testing of cars preceded the Derby. Boys discovered in Akron that there are other ways, other customs, than the ways and customs to which they have been used—and that some of these ways and customs are as good as their own.

The Boston boy, for instance, discovered that his City isn't the only "Hub of the Universe" when he met the six Texans in broad-brimmed cowboy hats who accompanied a Pampa, Texas, entrant here.

And the Texas boy discovered that these "city slickers" are all right after all.

The boy from Chillicothe, Ohio, learned what ponderosa pine is, when he saw the wonderful car which Francis Schmid of Rapid City, S. D., had hand-hewn himself from one solid log of ponderosa pine.

Long and Short

And the "long of it," who is Tom Watson, Chicago's champ, 6 feet tall, chummed with "the short of it," who was 3 feet 8½-inch Sherdie Rodgers of Ellwood City, Pa.

Hugh Blevins of Pampa, Texas, spent much time showing the lad from Portland, Maine, how he constructed the front of his car from a stovepipe.

Through it all Charles "Scoopy" Tubbs, Akron's champ, played the perfect host, greeting and making all the other boys—big and little—who came here, feel right at home.

And a big Soap Box Derby band sat in the center of Akron's main street, playing a Soap Box song as each champion arrived and departed.

Of All Things . . . !

No Night Fishing

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—The inventor of an electrically lighted fishing pole asked State Game Warden Elliott Barker whether he thought the gadget would sell well in New Mexico.

Mr. Barker told him a light that warned of an approaching game warden would sell better. Night fishing is illegal in this State.

A Tag for the Governor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—"See that car up there?" a man heckled Officer Pat Patton. "If it was mine you'd put a ticket on it."

The car was parked in a forbidden zone. Officer Patton looked at the license plate—and blanched. It was No. 1, the Governor's car.

But he saw his duty and he did it. He tagged the car.

30 Minutes or 30 Days

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. (AP) — A municipal court complainant asserted his radio had been in a repair shop a year and a half and still had not been repaired.

"Why, Judge," protested the radio man, "it can be fixed in 30 minutes."

"Then," ruled Judge Verne Ledgerwood, "fix it in 30 minutes—or spend 30 days in jail."

Dog's Signature Needed

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—These are dog days in Maryland legal circles. The law says a little lapdog named Flossie must get a registered letter and sign for it, but doesn't say how.

Flossie is the recipient of a $2,000 trust fund. Maryland probate law specifies a legatee must sign for the registered letter telling of the legacy.

John H. Bouse, Register of Wills, can think of only two solutions. Maybe a guardian can be appointed with powers to sign for Flossie. Perhaps Flossie's paw print on the receipt may be accepted for her "X." Meanwhile, Flossie is staying with friends until her dog biscuit funds come out of litigation.

Faulty Scales Costly

READING, Pa. (AP)—It's the merchant who most often loses when his scales get out of order—not the customer.

George Nebinger, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Association of Inspectors of Weights and Measures, told delegates to the organization's annual convention Aug. 16 the merchant with faulty scales more frequently gives overweight than short measure.

He reached the conclusion after 23 years as an inspector.

Garbage Can Gifts

CHICAGO (AP)—City officials complained about the difficulty in keeping streets and alleys clean in the thirty second Ward because there just weren't enough garbage cans.

Therefore, Alderman Joseph P. Rostenkowski instead of passing out other gratuities to his constituents is now giving away garbage cans—2,600 of them.

Desert to Bloom When West Builds New Farm Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yuma, Ariz.

In all the excitement over mighty engineering achievements known as Boulder Dam, All-American Canal, and Los Angeles Aqueduct, the public has almost lost sight of the fact that a new agricultural empire is to be brought into existence within the next few years on the lower Colorado.

In Arizona and California, Colorado water impounded behind Boulder Dam is to be applied gradually to over 1,000,000 acres of land that is now desert, producing little but cacti and creosote bushes, lizards, and jack rabbits.

This land needs only moisture to make it highly fertile. Nearly all of it lies where freezing temperatures are rare. Having an assured supply of stored irrigation water, it will never suffer from drought. Crop failures, will be unknown, as they are unknown today in Yuma and Imperial valleys.

* * *

Out-of-Season Crops

What this will do to the agricultural picture of the United States is something to think about. Those in closest touch with the situation, however, believe there is no cause for worry. A great deal of the land undoubtedly will be utilized to grow out-of-season vegetables and fruits for the rest of the Nation, not so blessed with a semi-tropical climate. In growing dates and other "specialty" crops for which this region is peculiarly adapted, it will not compete with farming areas elsewhere.

Roughly, about two thirds of the virgin soil to be brought under cultivation is in Arizona; the rest is across the Colorado. What is known as the Gila project, south of the Gila River and east of Yuma, embraces 630,000 acres. An irrigation system to convey water from the Imperial Dam for Unit No. 1, 150,000 acres, is well along; delivery of water to the first 80,000 acres is scheduled for the latter part of 1941. It is expected the Bureau of Reclamation will then develop the other five or six units in order.

* * *

All-American Canal

The All-American Canal, which also heads at the Imperial Dam, 22 miles north of Yuma, is the largest irrigation ditch in the United States. It is being dug primarily to replace the old Imperial Canal, which for 60 miles passes through Mexico. Incidentally, however, it is to add 350,000 acres to Imperial Valley's present cultivated area of 612,000 acres.

A little higher up the Colorado, the United States Indian Bureau is building an irrigation system for 90,000 acres of reservation lands near Parker, Ariz.

These three projects—630,000, 350,000 and 90,000—add up to 1,070,000 new acres. That is not all, however. Above Parker, and not far below Boulder Dam itself, the Bureau of Reclamation is making soundings and surveys for a proposed dam at the Bull Head Canyon site. If this dam is built—and all indications are favorable so far— it will irrigate something between 100,000 and 200,000 acres on both the California and Arizona sides.

* * *

Problem of Selection

Leaving the Indian reservation and the problematical Bull Head project out of consideration, there still will be 980,000 acres for settlement. At 40 acres each, homes can be provided for 24,500 families. At five to the family, that will be 122,500 persons.

But how are these families to be selected? Nearly all the land is public domain, withdrawn from homestead entry, so Uncle Sam is going to have to do some deciding. All that has been announced is that war veterans will be given the preference when Unit No. 1 of the Gila project is opened. There is considerable talk that people may be taken from marginal farms elsewhere and settled on the New Frontier. That is pure speculation, but the Farm Security Administration admits keen interest.

Ernest Douglas

Piano and Drum Made From California Apples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—Music entered a strange field recently when the Sebastopol Apple Growers' Association adopted "swing" as the theme for its display at the annual Sonoma County Fair. The Association displayed a grand paino and bench completely covered with Gravenstein apples; a 12-foot bass viol made of dried apples with strings of tightly strung crabapples; a full-sized harp and a xylophone. The American Legion entered a six-foot bass drum made entirely of dried and fresh fruits with their emblem in crabapples.

Shipbuilding on West Coast Revived in Cargo Ship Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Pacific Coast shipbuilding is being revived. The United States Maritime Commission has a contract with Consolidated Steel Corporation here for four cargo ships.

Tentative acceptance of a bid of $1,890,000 for each of the C-1 single-screw steam vessels climaxes a two-year campaign by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the steel corporation.

The contract won when the Commission, on technical grounds, disposed of the lowest bid by the Tampa (Fla.) Shipbuilding Company. Higher bids were rejected from firms in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle, Wash.

This initial contract on the Pacific Coast followed the Commission's call for bids on 21 ships. Consolidated's order, however, was the only one granted. The first ship is to be delivered about 15 months after signing of the contract. The other three will be delivered about two months apart. The award brings the total of new ships ordered by the Commission, either for its own account or in co-operation with private operators, to 70. Sixteen of these have already been launched, including six tankers, nine C-2 dry cargo ships and one constructed for a private operator.

Somewhat smaller than the C-2 and C-3 types under construction, the C-1 type is 416 feet overall, 60-foot beam, and 12,875-ton displacement. Each is to have 4,000 shaft horsepower, to develop a sustained sea speed of 14 knots at loaded draft. It is to carry a crew of 43, berthed amidships, and eight passengers. Five cargo holds are to be equipped with the most efficient handling devices available.

Consolidated's bid provides for adjustment of the contract price necessitated by increases or decreases in the cost of labor or materials. A 15 per cent margin either way is allowed.

"This, assuages uncertainty of some shipbuilders who fear labor unrest may destroy their profit margin," Mr. Durkin said. "Labor unions have expressed willingness to go along by agreeing to set up a five-year program governing wages and working conditions." He added the labor bugaboo may be considered over as a deterrent to Pacific Coast ship-building programs.

Christmas Games on Display; Holiday Sales Boom Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—Although it's only August, the holiday spirit with all of its tinsel and holly arrived here the other day when the manufacturers and importers spread their latest gifts before the country's merchants, giving them a peek at the array of new creations for shoppers next Christmas.

And if the mothers and fathers buy as generously in December as the merchants are placing their orders now, the prospects are that little Johnnie is going to get two presents for Christmas where he found only one before. Reports from both the toy show at the Merchandise Mart and the gift show of the eastern manufacturers and importers at the Palmer House indicate heavy buying for the holiday season.

In the flood of spinning games, children's books, toys, dolls, building blocks, and games of skill, it appears that there are almost as many means of entertainment for adults as for children. That gathering of friends around the fireside next winter will probably be introduced to more and better quiz games, for these, it seems, are holding their popularity with the grown-ups.

But the questions are not so much of the "catch" type. People are swinging toward an interest in questions of a strictly educational nature. They are trying their skill in the field of government, art, natural science, and music, it was reported.

"When does a bill become a law?" "When was the first session of Congress held?" "Who are the Senators from your state?" are samples of the questions appearing on little tickets to be passed around for the elders to puzzle over.

If you're good in music, maybe you can answer this one: "Is the Ride of the Valkyries by Strauss, Wagner, or Verdi?" And here are some more teasers for grown-ups to compete over: "Where does the sun set?" "What is hail?" and "What causes night?"

Many games are named for current movies. In fact, one manufacturer remarked that children's games should tie in with the movies. And although the basic principle of the game may be the same, such as spinning a clock-like disc to find out how many moves a traveler can make on a path mapped out on a board before him, the path itself has new names every season. One year the youngsters move along with Alice in Wonderland, while the next season they may be journeying with Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. The two latest games for the coming winter are "Pinnochio" and "Gulliver's Travels."

Music books with xylophones attached are reported to have an overwhelming success. The comeback of archery may be responsible in part for the revival of interest in dart games, it was pointed out. Even small archery set-ups for indoors are now available. The latest arrows have a little rubber suction cup on the end which holds them tight to the target. And targets are no longer just a series of circles. They are set up in the form of goats, tigers, and lions.

Louisiana PWA Probed

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Investigation of 28 State-sponsored Public Works Administration projects into which the Federal Government poured many millions of dollars was announced Aug. 15 as a new phase of the Government's many-sided probe into this State's affairs.

MENU TREATS
from the Deep Sea

Try a salad, a cocktail or a casserole dish made of Three Diamonds Crabmeat or White Meat Tuna. It is easy to make and it's delicious and nourishing. Serve Three Diamonds Crabmeat and Tuna hot or cold and keep a supply on hand for unexpected guests.

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★ TOUR OF NBC STUDIOS, OR
★ RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL SHOW

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Choice of:
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Group Redoubles Peace Work Based on Practical Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Redoubling its efforts for peace during this restless period of European affairs is a little-known organization which is attempting to bring about lasting international friendships by giving international service to those in need of help.

This is the International Voluntary Service for Peace, a group of volunteers founded some 18 years ago on the suggestion of a German, to undertake the task of reconstructing the devastated areas of Northern France. Present headquarters are in Switzerland.

What Service Does

The first team of workers was financed by a Netherlands woman, and was under the leadership of a Swiss engineer. Germans, Austrians, Swiss, Netherlands, American, and British began road-repairing and rebuilding together. Recently the I. V. S. P. has come into notice in Britain with work in constructing playing fields for jobless in depressed South Wales and in arranging of a housing scheme for more than 100 Spanish children and Czech refugees at the Chateau de Bures, on the outskirts of Paris, which has been placed at the disposal of the organization, rent free, through the generosity of an American friend.

With a badge depicting a spade bearing the word "Pax" members of the Service receive no renumeration for their work, all sharing the same free and simple board and lodging provided through the means of members' subscriptions and donations of friends. There are no restrictions as to political views, creed, or class.

The I. V. S. P. attempts not to enter into competition with ordinary labor. Its members work eight hours a day under strict discipline. Women volunteers perform the necessary domestic work.

The largest task yet completed was in the Principality of Liechtenstein in 1928, repairing flood damage, when no less than 710 voluntary workers from 22 countries, representing 50 different professions, trades, and occupations, took part. The work occupied six months and 100 acres of land were reclaimed.

Flood rescue work at Lagarde, France, was so greatly appreciated by the inhabitants that when they heard that some unemployed men at Brynmawr, South Wales, were held up in their work of making an open-air swimming pool through lack of funds, and that the I. V. S. P. was helping in the work, they immediately sent 17,720 francs (approximately $460), the balance left over from the economic handling of their own scheme, for the completion of the work in Wales, and when the opening ceremony was at last performed, the Mayor of Lagarde was present as the guest of honor.

Four years ago M. Pierre Ceresole, President of the Service, accompanied by another Swiss and two Englishmen, went to Bihar, India, where they undertook the task of moving a native village to a higher level, after the site had subsided as the result of an earthquake. Year after year the work went slowly on, and was rewarded with a substantial monetary grant towards the purchase of a new site from the Indian Congress Party and the Government. As a result of this undertaking (the first it is believed in which Indians and Europeans have undertaken voluntary labor side by side) hundreds of families have been rehoused in new and better dwellings.

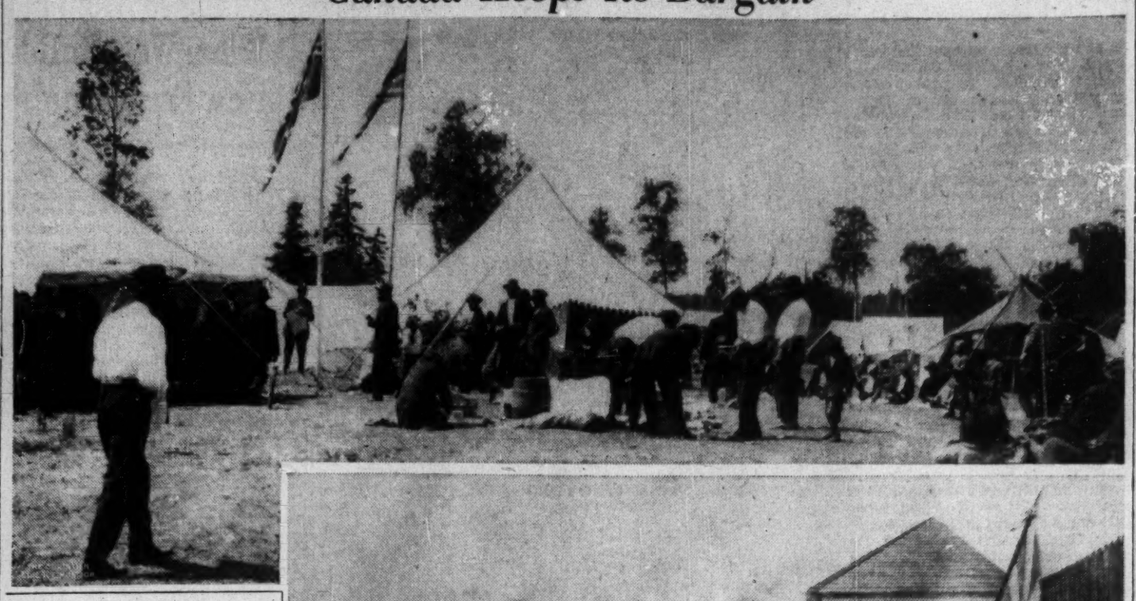
Moving Slag Heap

In England, at Birkenhead, local unemployed have been helped in a land settlement scheme, and at Oakengates, Shropshire, a huge slag heap of more than 50,000 tons is being gradually removed and when completed is to relieve traffic congestion and ultimately form the site for public baths and gardens. At Gateshead 85 volunteers (helped by the domestic ministrations of 34 women workers) coming from 14 countries have been at work leveling the ground for a playing field. Similar work has also been carried out in Wales and a new scheme is scheduled to start in South Wales this summer.

The Service did much relief work in Spain, evacuating children and mothers from Madrid, transporting food for the civilian population and running a canteen in Madrid to meet the needs of from 100 to 150 women and children a day.

Another work of the Service is that being carried on at Bergli, Switzerland, by the Swiss branch, in an effort to help Austrian refugees, who are being trained in agricultural and manual work preparatory to emigration.

Canada Keeps Its Bargain



Canadian National Railways

Indians Gather to Collect Their Pay

Upper: Indians from all parts of Canada flock to meeting places to receive their annual treaty money, to be paid "forever," for land ceded to the white man. Pictured is a treaty camp in northern Ontario, where Canada made a treaty with the Indians as recently as 1930. Lower: Visit of the Red Lake Chief to the Governor of the Red River Settlement, 1825.

60-Hour Month For NYA Work In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Working hours for 10,000 young men and women on the rolls of the National Youth Administration here will be increased on Sept. 1 from 44 to 60 a month without any change in the monthly wage of $22, it was announced Aug. 17 by Miss Helen M. Harris, local director. Orders for the longer hours came from Washington, she added.

Action by the head of the Federal Youth Administration follows a pay cut for 100,302 WPA workers here on Sept. 1, after their working hours had been standardized by the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress at 130 hours a month.

Further reductions in the pay of young men and women at work on out-of-school projects of the National Youth Administration may be expected, it was indicated.

Most of the workers affected by the pay cut here will lose $2.60 a month, while some in the lowest pay categories will have their wages slashed by $7.80 a month.

Announcement at the headquarters of the Workers' Alliance said they were preparing to lodge a strong protest against the cut in the Works Projects Administration pay and the increase in the National Youth Administration hours. Willis R. Morgan, President of the Alliance, said they would ask members of Congress from this State to urge on Col. F. C. Harrington, National Works Projects Commissioner in Washington, to restore the old monthly wage scale in New York City.

He characterized the cut in WPA wages and the increase in the NYA hours as "not only unnecessary under the law, but opposed to the interests of the unemployed and a barrier to recovery through a reduction in purchasing power."

Coogan Gets Half Of $252,000 Estate

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Jackie Coogan, who estimated he earned $4,000,000 in the days when he was "the Kid" of the early Charlie Chaplin comedies, accepted $126,000 Aug. 17 as his share of what remains.

To his mother, Mrs. Lillian Coogan Bernstein, and his stepfather, Arthur Bernstein, went a similar sum under terms of an agreement approved in Superior Court.

Liquidation of the Coogan-Bernstein holdings after a preliminary settlement last April disclosed a fortune of $252,000, half of which goes to the young actor, half to the Bernsteins.

First of 100 Bombers For France Are Tested

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Aug. 17 (AP)—Test flights are being conducted this week for the first of 100 high speed bombing planes being manufactured to fill a $10,000,000 order from the French Government.

Douglas Aircraft Company, builders, said the planes will fly much faster than 300 miles an hour. Their speed exceeds that of anything of their type at present, the company reported.

Indians Get 'Treaty Money'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada is still paying the Indians for the land taken from them nearly a century ago.

Each year at this time Indians of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories gather at central points for the formality of receiving their "treaty money." The so-called treaty money is actually an annuity which is given by the Ottawa Government to Indians and their descendants in Canada.

No fixed sum was paid for the land taken from the Indians, and it was agreed that a certain sum of money would be given to every Indian in Canada each year forever. Each province signed a treaty with its Indian inhabitants, and the sum paid to them differs throughout the Dominion.

Payments Differ

Some treaties call for payment of $5 to each man, woman and child. Others state the annuity to be $4. For once the man with most children fares best. He receives the largest bundle of fresh bills. Under some treaties the chief and his six councilors receive more, in some cases from $25 for the chief, $15 for each councilor. Treaty payments distribute altogether nearly $250,000.

According to the treaties, in bad times when the hunting has not been auspicious or the crops have not matured, the Government provides food and clothing. No Indian may be allowed to starve or go naked. The white man has signed solemn treaties at the council fires that he will take care of him. And the bill runs to $2,500,000 a year.

There is much merrymaking on the treaty payment day. It is an occasion for the Indian to partake of luxuries he cannot obtain in the bush. Candy and makers' bread, cakes and sometimes soft drinks, these are the luxuries. Young and old feast on the delicacies, while the trading post does a big business. Otherwise the money is spent to buy necessities as flour, sugar, tea, pork, blankets, bright calicoes for dresses, shawls, plaid shirts and guns. Trinkets, glass jewelry, alarm clocks, even saxophones and mouth organs are traded for the treaty money at some of these frontier stores.

Hold Field Day

Then come the sports. Canoe races, football games, lacrosse, baby shows with the visiting airmen and Indian agents as judges.

On Treaty Payment Day many difficulties are ironed out between the Indians and the white administrators from Ottawa. Reserve boundaries are discussed, enlargement or sale of portions, the divisions of tribes, education and similar problems. Then also the Indians hold their elections, the chief and his councilors being elected for a period of three years. The election allows for changes of leadership, and there is no hereditary control of the tribe as in the days of old, though many chiefs are re-elected time after time. But should a chief be unsatisfactory it is easy to replace him with a successor on the completion of his term of office.

Actors Re-appeal to A. F. of L.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The jurisdictional dispute between the Associated Actors and Artistes of America and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees now goes back to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, whose formula for a settlement the "Four A's" have rejected.

Spokesmen for the "Four A's" are expected to go before the Executive Council at Atlantic City this afternoon. They have a demand by William Green, President of the Federation, that they accept "in full" the decisions, recommendations, and suggestions laid down by the Council, and that should the "Four A's" refuse to do these things, the Council would reopen the entire controversy and take "such action as the situation and circumstances warrant."

The dispute arose out of the revocation by the "Four A's" of the charter of the American Federation of Actors, headed by Miss Sophie Tucker, and the "adoption" of Miss Tucker's group by the Stage Employees, who granted the American Federation of Actors a new charter.

Simultaneously a new group, split from the American Federation of Actors and called the American Guild of Variety Artists, with Eddie Cantor as its head, was organized, and a charter was granted it by the "Four A's."

The dispute thereupon went to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor meeting in Atlantic City, which ruled that the "Four A's" take back Miss Tucker's group and that the stagehands' union withdraw the charter it had issued to the American Federation of Actors. The Executive Council then proceeded to recognize the jurisdiction of the "Four A's" over all performers in the amusement and entertainment world.

Spokesmen for the "Four A's," before leaving here for Atlantic City, characterized the settlement proposed by the Executive Council as "redundant." They reaffirmed the rights of the "Four A's" to revoke the charter of the American Federation of Actors, and went on record against the ruling of the Executive Council that it reinstate the officers of Miss Tucker's group, including Ralph Whitehead, Executive Secretary. They also were against revocation of the charter granted the American Guild of Variety Artists.

Mr. Green indicated that he was hopeful of a solution.

U. S. Moral Embargo Is Still on Bombers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said Aug. 16 the Government's moral embargo on the sale of airplanes to countries engaged in bombing civilian populations was still in effect.

He made the statement in commenting on press reports that a Douglas Aircraft Company spokesman had said the State Department favored the sale of a four-motored Douglas transport plane, costing $750,000, to Japan. The export license for this plane was issued by the Department last month.

Curfew at Model Village

NORRIS, Tenn. (AP) — Police warned residents of this "model town" of the Tennessee Valley Authority Aug. 16 to pay attention to the latest curfew ordinance. The law requires that all dogs be off the street by 10 p. m.

Zionists Place Palestine Hopes On League Action

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (AP) — The World Zionist Congress looked to the League of Nations' Mandate Commission today for support of its campaign against the British plan to give Arabs virtual domination of Palestine, the report of that Commission on Britain's plan for Palestine being issued today.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Congress, vigorously criticized the British Cabinet for its Palestine policy in his opening address yesterday.

Dr. Weizmann told more than 600 delegates gathered in the Grand Theater of Geneva that the British plan to make Palestine an Arab-dominated state would be defeated.

During the day the Actions Committee of the Congress reduced the session schedule from two weeks to 10 days at the request of the American delegation, which wished to leave for the United States as early as possible in view of international tension over Danzig.

Dr. Weizmann called the British plan to limit Jewish immigration to Palestine "a great injustice." He recalled that Joseph Chamberlain, father of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, paved the way for the 1917 Balfour Declaration favoring a Jewish national home in Palestine.

"It will be noted as one of history's bitter ironies that one of Britain's greatest and most humane acts should have been almost reversed by a Government headed by the son of the statesman who was the forerunner of that act itself," he said. "I must raise my voice in the strongest possible protest."

The inaugural address was followed by an outline of "the present-day Jewish problem" by Dr. Nahum Goldmann of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

Asserting that Arab and Jewish claims could be reconciled, he said "historic necessity, which demands a Zionist solution of the Jewish problem, will finally carry the Jewish cause in Palestine to victory."

Runaway Launching By Plane Carrier

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) —Britain's newest aircraft carrier, the 23,000-ton Formidable, burst its supporting cradle and made a runaway launching into Belfast Lough Aug. 17.

The $15,000,000 vessel slid into the water prematurely, hurling blocks of wood supporting its keel among thousands of persons who had gathered for the formal launching. A woman was killed and six persons injured in the mishap.

Winter Season Planned At Jacksonville Beaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Jacksonville beaches will be kept open next winter, according to resolve of a mass meeting of residents at Jacksonville Beach City Hall. The meeting, sponsored by the Lion's Club, outlined a program to stimulate year-round business. Residents plan to bid for winter tourists, entertainment programs are arranged, and bus transportation is increased. Property owners are uniting in a beautification program and a "plant-a-tree" campaign.

Turkey Scratches Subsoil To Uncover Mineral Wealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey — Scratching the rich surface of Turkey at the moment are drills and shovels of operatives of the Eti Bank, State-founded organization for the development of the country's natural resources. It is being assisted in its metallurgical investigations by the Mining Research Bureau. As a result important quantities of copper are soon expected to augment already exploited mineral products.

In primative times, high-grade ores were smelted in natural wind furnaces on the hilltops and the resulting metal carried by camel more than 350 miles to the sea. The extension of the Diyarbekir railway branch line along the ancient Baghdad-Black Sea caravan route has awakened a new activity in the coppermines of Ergani near the Tigris.

The Caucasian country near the Russian frontier produces copper from two mines at Murgul and Kuvarshan. At the moment the former is being thoroughly re-equipped, but Kuvarshan's original plant is in uninterrupted operation. In 1937 some 400 tons of copper were mined; this year's amount is likely to make that figure appear negligible.

Most prolific of Turkey's mining ventures is coal, with an average of nearly 2,500,000 tons mined annually. It is exploited mainly at Zonjuldak and Eregli where an up-to-date plant is preparing for a greatly increased production. At Guleman, the crest of an elongated ridge is being decapitated to secure high-grade chromite, while Keciburlu's native sulphur is invaluable for vine-dusting.

An English firm, developing an ambitious national steel industry at Karabuk, has welcomed the Eti Bank's research work at Divriki where potentially valuable orebodies include high-grade magnetic deposits promising Karabuk ample raw material for many years.

Other products latent in Asia Minor's generous subsoil embrace zinc, boracite, emery, lead, lignite, cement, antimony, mercury, molibden, amber, asbestos, and magnesia.

Netherlands Has a 'Boys' Town'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands has its "Boys' Town." In North Brabant, the southernmost Province of the Netherlands, close to the Belgian frontier, a Boys' Town has grown up from barren moorland—a town no less imposing to Netherlanders than the American one which some of them have seen on the films.

The plan arose out of a meeting of the boys of Ossendrecht, a nearby village, in 1928. It was not until it became possible to buy ground, however, that the decision was taken to form a community. Day by day land had to be recovered and workshops built. Then a tumbledown farm was bought—a farm where the land was poor and did not pay.

The boys themselves, under the guidance of the local pastor, have done the work of restoration and they themselves administer the Boys' Town. Now there is livestock, a piece of meadow, arable land, and an orchard with 1,500 fruit trees. The town has its own water supply, with pumps and pipes of its own. Even the electric installation and supply is the work of the boys and is kept in order by them.

On the hilly ground between woods and moorland, the boys have constructed ponds and built an open-air theater. On a sunny day the Scheldt can be seen glittering in the distance.

In digging the open-air swimming pool, clay and several kinds of glaze were found. With this they began to model and thus the art of pottery came into being at the school. A combination oven was constructed for baking, and glazing was carried out in the natural colors found in the earth—orange, blue and black. They now make some of the domestic utensils, under the guidance of a sculptor living in the neighborhood.

Telephone Link for Soviets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Just shipped to Russia is the last consignment of equipment for what is claimed to be the world's longest carrier telephone system, which is to run for nearly 9,000 kilometers (about 6,000 miles), across Siberia and to cover practically the entire breadth of the Soviet Union.

The line is to give direct communication between Moscow and Khabarovsk, which is near the Manchukuo border, north of Vladivostok; this distance is to be covered by an open wire line, divided into five links of 2,117 kilometers, 1,443 kilometers, 1,867 kilometers, 990 kilometers, 2,414 kilometers, respectively.

Specially designed transmission apparatus which is to make it possible to operate several telephone and telegraph circuits simultaneously, and, in addition, a channel for radiocasting or picture transmission, are included in the contract.

New Norwegian Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—Far northern districts of Norway, which lie above the Arctic Circle, now at last have the opportunity of uninterrupted traffic communication with the south.

This follows the opening of a new bridge across the Maal River at Maalselven. More than 15,000 persons came from towns throughout the northern districts to be present at the opening ceremony, for the bridge is of great importance not only to the Maalselv district but also to the districts farther north.

The new suspension bridge, which is 450 feet long, and carries a carriage road 16 feet wide, is an important link in the continuous main highway which is being built from the south of Norway to the far north to insure full inland connection all the year round.

Geoghan 'Framed' In Baldwin Trial?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The trial of Alexander R. Baldwin, one-time Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, who stands accused of accepting $800 to prevent the prosecution of an alleged fur-racketeer, moved a step further Aug. 17 following attempts of the defense to show that the trial's purpose is to "frame" William F. X. Geoghan, Kings County District Attorney.

Mr. Geoghan, who has been superseded so far as the investigation of alleged official corruption in Brooklyn goes by John Harlan Amen, Special Prosecutor, took the stand and asserted that he had done everything possible to check on fur racket bribery reports, but had received no help from the City's Department of Investigation, where the current investigation started.

Mr. Geoghan declared that Isidore Juffe, alleged fur racketeer and chief accuser of Mr. Baldwin, had failed to make any charges to him against his former assistant, adding that Mr. Baldwin had told him he would do nothing to aid Mr. Juffe in the Brooklyn fur racket case. He said Mr. Baldwin had told him that several policemen would be involved before the case was solved.

On several occasions Justice Francis D. McCurn, of the State Supreme Court, has had to stop Mr. Baldwin, who is conducting his own defense, from charging that there was a political conspiracy afoot to "get" Mr. Geoghan. The objections to this line of defense were raised by Herman L. Weisman, an Amen assistant, who is prosecuting the case.

Utah's Weather Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A more up-to-date and efficient system of securing meteorological readings on temperature, pressure, and humidity has been inaugurated in Utah. There are similar weather stations at Boise, Idaho, and Ely, Nev. A total of 50 have been established throughout the nation. The new device consists of a 5-foot balloon filled with hydrogen, carrying a 1.8-pound radiotelemeter and an ultra-high frequency radio up to 10 or 15 miles above the earth.

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Sheets, 81" x 108",	1.75	1.40	2.05	1.70
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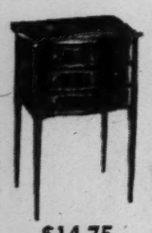

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It's a Long Road Up the Ages ... From Tinder to Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Ingenious devices by which artificial light was obtained in bygone times are shown to the public for the first time in the new Illumination Section at the Science Museum here.

The backbone of the exhibition is the collection of Messrs. Bryant and May, British match company, which has been lent permanently to the Museum.

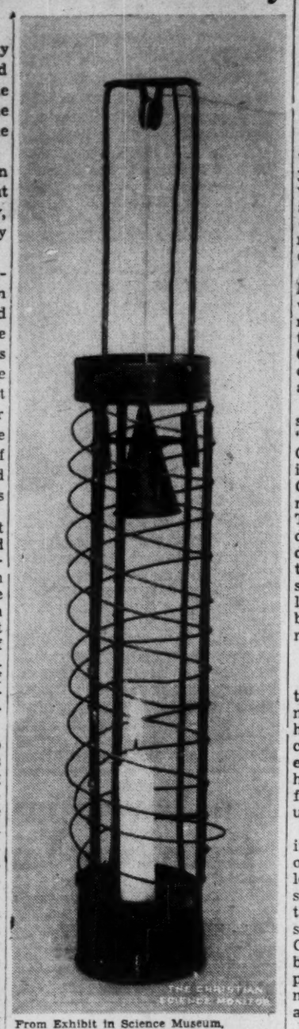
The aborigines of a few thousand years ago found that friction between pieces of wood produced sparks which would set fire to the dry wood-dust. This method is used even today in parts of the world remote from civilization. It cannot have taken long for tinder to appear on the scene, and in the collection may be seen slabs of dried fungus which could be used where a manufactured article was unobtainable.

Tinder and means for igniting it held the field for a long time, and many and ingenious were the devices for using it. Away back from the Bronze Age, flint strikers have been found in Suffolk, and a nodule of iron pyrites and flint flakes came from a Barrow of ancient British times in Yorkshire. Fire steels in a great variety of shapes and sizes have found their way to this collection from all over the world.

But man has always wanted to find easier ways of producing his effects, so the tinder-lighting pistols were invented. By the beginning of the 18th century there were some beautifully made pistol lighters with enclosed mechanism. These were portable articles and could be carried on the person. But as early as the late 16th century mechanical boxes had been introduced. A handsome box from Vienna of the early 18th century housed a clock which could be set for a fixed time when it releases a trigger, which fired a gunpowder, which lit a candle, which provided a light for the (presumably) awakened owner to dress by.

Phosphoric tapers or "etherial matches" of about the same date were advertised to give an instantaneous light. This device consisted of a glass tube in which a little phosphorus was placed. A wax taper was inserted with its frayed end touching the phosphorus, the tube being then sealed up. When wanted for use the tube was warmed to melt the phosphorus to make it adhere to the taper. The end of the tube which had been scratched around with a diamond was then broken off, the phosphorus oxidized and set fire to the taper, and the user then had his "instantaneous" light. An outfit of seven tubes in a tin container were sold with full instructions.

And so on, until in 1826 John Walker invented the friction match; but the phosphorus used by him was too dangerous, and it was not until 1855 that Lundstrom in Sweden introduced a red form of phosphorus which could be used safely. Oil lamps have, of course, pursued their way from little dishes with floating wicks up to the lamps we know today, and used where electricity has not yet penetrated.



From Exhibit in Science Museum, South Kensington, London

An Ancient Device

Candle guard and extinguisher. Note the pulley and string by which the operator, at a distance, can "douse the glim"

Former Canal Digger Digs Up Facts

Gilkey tells passengers stories of 'big ditch' as ships pass through Panama locks.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone — As the Panama Canal celebrates 25 years of successful operation, a veteran who spent 25 years in its service faces forward on promenade decks of steamers and reminisces out loud for the benefit of passengers.

He is Lloyd L. Gilkey, genial North Carolinian who knows every watery inch of the canal from its rocky beginnings to the smooth transit of today. Regularly on Grace Line ships, and occasionally on others, he braces his sea legs and . . .

"Over there" (waving toward a slithering mass of mud and rocks) "is the most slippery part of the Culebra Cut, renamed Gaillard Cut in honor of Maj. David Dubois Gaillard. Right where the ship now is, islands have humped up. There have been slides bringing down the mountainside by hundreds of thousands of cubic yards to be removed, but we think the slides are under control now. That large pipe snaking across the embankment up there carries sediment away at the rate of. . . ."

String of Statistics

Statistics and precise dates tumble from Mr. Gilkey's lips in a manner to evoke wonder in all who hear. Every treaty bearing on the canal's construction; length of every lock; names of its heroes; how it works—his supply of information flows on and thrives under questioning.

Mr. Gilkey came to the Canal in 1906, 8 years before the opening on Aug. 15, 1914. From Mississippi levees, railway construction, and steamboat operation, he turned to the Canal at a moment when doubt still hung over the final outcome. Culebra Cut had yet to open its bag of tricks and slide a mountain piecemeal across the ditch where men and steamshovels dug like ants

Appointed Guide

Sixteen and a half years after the opening, Mr. Gilkey served on the operations staff, then retired. Since 1932, he has devoted himself to telling the Canal's story.

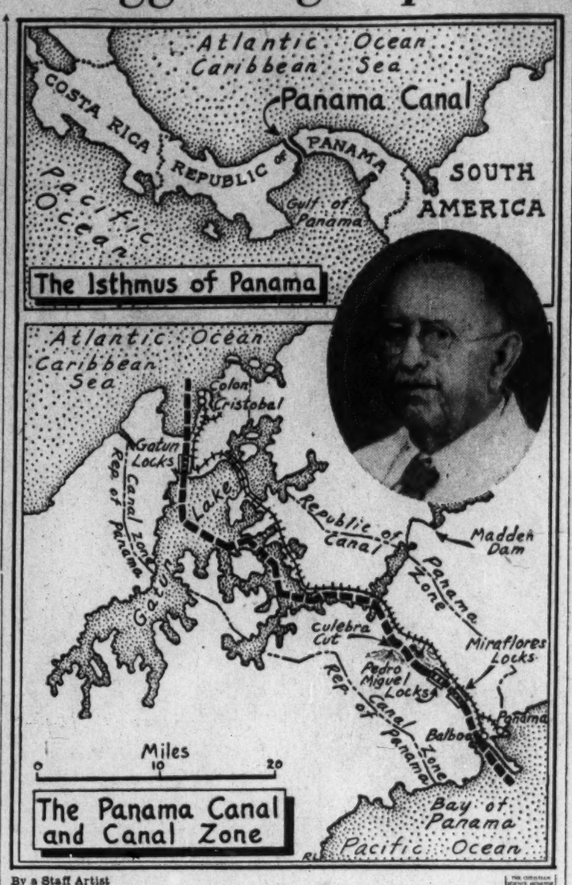
While Mr. Gilkey still served in active construction work, his talent for spinning a coherent and factual yarn came to the attention of Gen. William L. Sibert, Division Engineer. By 1909, the number of tourists visiting the Canal had increased until they got underfoot. General Sibert detailed Mr. Gilkey to show them around, and so, on the partially completed locks at Gatun, he began developing his memory and flair for story telling.

Many celebrities have listened to Mr. Gilkey—Latin-American presidents, Lord Kitchener, Ramsay MacDonald, motion-picture stars. President Theodore Roosevelt's visit in November, 1906, and his "pep talk" to the workers is a vivid memory. Of this talk Mr. Gilkey says: "He convinced most of the workers they were heroes, and caused them to make one of him."

Lindbergh a Visitor

A certain "Charlie Slim Lindbergh," aged 13, came through with his mother, and returned in the early days of Pan American Airways on his exploratory flights.

High or humble, Mr. Gilkey greets them all and spins his yarns. He belongs to the Canal, and of no other could it more aptly be said that the Canal belongs to him.



By a Staff Artist

If you were to sail through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean you would expect to go west, for every schoolboy knows the Pacific Ocean is west of the Atlantic. But you would be wrong. You would sail east, or more correctly southeast. A glance at the maps above shows how this apparent inconsistency occurs. (Inset) Lloyd L. Gilkey, veteran of the Panama Canal, who tells passengers on ships in transit how it was built.

Can Switzerland Stay Neutral? Tight Arming Reveals Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Switzerland's problems of defense are at present giving the Government particular concern. With a population of 4,000,000 and each of its neighbors 10 times bigger, Swiss security hitherto has depended on a fairly stable balance of opposing groups in Europe.

The situation has been modified since Austria's "Anschluss"; the Swiss territory protrudes now like a wedge into the Italo-German net of communications. France's partner, Great Britain, meanwhile, is comparatively distant?

It is being increasingly felt here that Swiss neutrality will not be respected unless the Confederacy is ready to maintain it by force. Switzerland's strategic position is indeed too vital to any neighbor for it to allow a prospective enemy to seize it. A neighbor would rather seize it himself, as a forestalling move, if Switzerland is not capable of holding its own.

Switzerland's Method

In order to defend a boundary with Germany and Italy that now stretches over 600 miles, Switzerland cannot, like its neighbors, keep a standing army numbering several hundred thousand. Socially, economically, financially, the burden would not be bearable. Switzerland has made it up by a system of militia; when 20 years of age, each citizen has, for two years in succession, to serve a period of 100 to 120 days in the army. After this he is called every year (until he is 45) for about two weeks. In this way Switzerland has trained a powerful army. Thanks to excellent communications, in 1914 it mobilized 300,000 men in 40 hours. It could now put 500,000 men into the field in 20 hours.

But even this is not considered sufficient. Modern attacks are conducted like lightning. Defense must be instantaneous. Switzerland, which cannot afford to build an elaborate Maginot Line around its territory, has prepared an "invisible" line which experts say could be held by very few men, those living near the boundary, who could take up at a few minutes' notice positions assigned to them even in peacetime. Behind this "screen" the Swiss mobilization could be rapidly effected.

Such is the plan. Critics find a few loopholes in it. They argue that Switzerland having few airplanes, an aggressor could effectively bombard crossroads and vital centers, thus slowing down the Swiss mobilization while breaking through the boundary "screen." Then, it is added, Zurich is three minutes and Bern nine minutes away by air from German territory, while Basel, Schaffhausen, and Lugano stand actually within reach of foreign field guns.

Guns and Politics

Optimists reply that one of the best antiaircraft guns in the world is the Swiss Oerlikon, that bombardment by the air is much less effective than is generally supposed, particularly in mountainous country, that French planes would be on the spot hardly an hour after the conflict had started. They mention the strong defense now built along the Swiss Rhine, the $117,000,000 spent last year, and the $72,000,000 voted only the other week for national defense.

Simultaneously with large increases in its rearmament program, the Swiss Government has made a bid for popularity with the forces of the Left, which are strongest in German Switzerland.

The Swiss people have been called on at the polls to approve appropriations of 400,000,000 Swiss francs (about $120,000,000) for a vast scheme of military and economic reorganization. This expenditure was endorsed by a majority of 19 cantons over three. One billion Swiss francs have been spent, of which the last instalment of 170,000,000 francs has now been passed.

With this sum has been linked 230,000,000 Swiss francs for social purposes. The Government hesitated to propose this social legislation separately, because it had already been once defeated. At the same time, it wished to conciliate the forces of the Left which are thought to be strengthening in face of the coming General Election in October. It is hoped that, by passing this social legislation along with military appropriations, as has now been done, the present Government will remain in power, thus keeping out of office the representatives of German Switzerland, who are strongly opposed to Switzerland's traditional policy of neutrality.

Propaganda Drive

Switzerland is also developing a comprehensive system of propaganda for the purpose of making the country defense-conscious.

At the National Exhibition in Zurich, which has been open all the summer, there is a whole section devoted to the Army, exhibiting tanks, antiaircraft guns, and other equipment. A room devoted to statistics shows that "there are over 1,000,000 Swiss of both sexes trained for the defense of the country," and calls for patriotic self-sacrifice.

There is also a pictorial diagram showing that the number of young Swiss has heavily declined since the early days of the twentieth century and suggesting that if the fall in the birth rate continues, it will become increasingly difficult for such a small country as Switzerland to maintain its independence, surrounded as it is by such big neighbors.

A book called "Unser Heer"—Our Army—gives the public all necessary information on the nation's defense plans.

For geographical reasons, the Swiss Army is one of the most highly diversified in the world. Each arm has to be divided into two sections—one for duty in the low-lying parts of the country and the other for duty in the mountains. Among the mountain troops are infantry who train normally on skis, and special engineer companies trained in such unusual branches of "warfare" as the construction of aerial ropeways. The Army as a whole is based on the theory of small highly-trained units. "Unser Heer" enumerates no less than 162 different branches in all.

Wisconsin Again Says 'No' To Medical Insurance Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Wisconsin has again said "No" to a proposal that its citizens be taxed to pay for socialized medicine. The Assembly this session adopted the recommendation of its Committee on Public Welfare, and indefinitely postponed action on Bill 807, a compulsory medical insurance measure, which was introduced into the Legislature last April. This is the second time compulsory medical insurance has been turned down by this State, an almost identical bill having been defeated in 1937.

Among those who opposed the measure were the State Medical Society of Wisconsin and the Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

Bill 807 provided for a State Health Insurance Council whose officers would be appointed by the Governor, and whose employees would be exempt from civil service, to inaugurate a program of medical care for Wisconsin citizens. This program was to have been financed by a 4 per cent pay-roll levy—2 per cent from employers, and another 2 per cent from individual employees, excepting domestics, agricultural workers, and certain other "casual" laborers.

Aside from certain labor groups, which in general favor the idea of socialized medicine, there is widespread opposition here, from many angles, to any sort of compulsory medical insurance.

Government Interference

The Milwaukee Association of Commerce opposed the bill on the grounds "that its passage would further inject government into private enterprise and the lives of our individual citizens."

Employers, who in Wisconsin are already paying pay-roll levies for social security, Federal and State unemployment insurance, as well as carrying insurance whose premium is based on pay rolls to cover workmen's compensation and public liability, are not as a group in favor of further taxes of this nature. Such additional assessments would, wherever possible, be passed along to the public in the form of increased prices; while concerns which could not do this, and whose operating costs had already reached their maximum limits, might be driven from business, it was said.

Such legislation is deemed unnecessary by many here. The Legislature recently passed a law enabling those of limited means to obtain hospital care by joining certain organizations which require but small payments for membership. Medical care is said by critics of the compulsory insurance system to be available to the indigent through various Federal, State, county, and municipal agencies, as well as through certain private charitable institutions. Many large business organizations provide medical care for employees, and contribute wholly or in part to group medical and hospitalization insurance. A number of labor unions, fraternal groups, and other organizations provide similar benefits for members. Occupational diseases and industrial accidents, it was pointed out, are covered under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Opposition of the medical profession to compulsory medical insurance was voiced, at the public hearing on Bill 807 by J. G. Crownhart, Secretary of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, who has made an extensive study of compulsory insurance systems in Europe. According to Mr. Crownhart, under all such systems, preventive aspects of the program are lost entirely. The personal relation of the doctor and patient gives way to the observance of the prescribed regulations of the rule book. "That is the concept that worries physiciens here," Mr. Crownhart stated, "as they consider filling the individual needs of the sick."

Mr. Crownhart also called attention to wide powers vested in the administrator, declared the administrative cost of such systems runs from 12 per cent to 20 per cent (which cost remains more or less fixed) and brought out that the only funds to finance the proposed Wisconsin system were those raised by the 4 per cent pay roll levy. This would vary as pay rolls varied, he noted, while the cost of medical care would not necessarily decrease when unemployment lowered pay rolls and consequently lessened the amount of money available for such care.

He also declared the only way the administrator of such a program could balance his books, in the face of insufficient funds, would be "by ignoring for the great mass of the insured population the degree of sickness care that constitutes their vital needs in times of illness." Thus, according to Mr. Crownhart, "the administrator becomes the trustee of funds and not the guardian of health."

The Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association and the State Dental Society of Wisconsin also registered opposition to Bill 807.

The Panama Canal: Did You Know . . . ?

Original net construction cost	$380,000,000
Capital investment (July 1, 1939)	543,150,445
Total tolls collected from all ships (July 1, 1939)	483,471,803
Peak year of operation, 1929 (6,289 ships) paid	27,111,125
Largest ship ever to transit Canal, steamer Bremen (52,396 tons) paid tolls totaling	15,143
Largest amount of tolls paid by a commercial vessel, S. S. Empress of Britain	18,985
Ranking nationality of majority of vessels:	
First	American
Second	British
Third	Norwegian
Total amount of earth excavated (French and United States) (cu. yds.)	449,375,555
Total length of Canal	50 miles

Lehman Attacks Budget Slash As Security Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17—The "economy" budget whereby New York Republicans, through their majority in the 1939 Legislature, reduced Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's $415,000,000 record cost sheet for the State for 1939-40 to $391,000,000 is giving the Governor "grave concern," he reiterated today in a letter to the State Budget Emergency Committee, a taxpayer group.

Replying to the Committee's call on him this week to follow President Roosevelt's recent example in ordering Federal departments to reorganize for economies, Governor Lehman assured it that he had already issued instructions to make all possible savings. He rejected the further suggestion, however, that he "make a statement which will 'serve to allay any fears that the public may have' with regard to the effect of the cuts made in the appropriations of the several departments of the State government by the Legislature.

"It is my honest belief and that of the department heads," the Governor wrote, "that reductions from the amounts recommended by me—which had already been cut to the bone—are a threat to the security and well-being of the people of the State.

"No amount of talk or any statements will change the situation, which continues to give me great concern and for which I, as administrative head of the State, am unwilling to assume the responsibility.

"The responsibility must lie with the Legislature, which, in my opinion, has cut appropriations in many instances beyond the limits of safety and efficient service."

In revising the Governor's budget figures, Republican chiefs first sought to make a $7,000,000 reduction in department costs by form of appropriation for line-by-line itemization, and, when this device was invalidated by the courts, restoration had to be made which cut this saving to less than $6,000,000. Aside from the departmental brackets, the largest economy achieved was in State aid for education, which was cut by nearly $9,000,000.

Single Term Upheld By Philippines Head

MANILA (AP)—President Quezon has cautioned the Philippine Assembly against amending the constitution to permit re-election of Philippine Presidents. He said the change might be used by an ambitious and unscrupulous politician in the future to perpetuate himself in power.

President Quezon, elected in 1935 to a six-year term, said he would not desire a second term if permitted to serve out that tenure but added, "I shall be forced to become a candidate only if my present term of office is reduced." A proposed re-election amendment includes reducing the term to four years.

Assemblymen variously interpreted the message. Some believed President Quezon should be re-elected. Others said they would abide by what he said.

'Draft Roosevelt' Group Organized in California

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Articles of incorporation for the "Federation to Draft Roosevelt in 1940" were filed today with the Secretary of State. Directors, who include several Democratic State office holders, issued a statement declaring the "general welfare of the people of this nation demands the retention in office" of President Roosevelt.

Van Nuys Sees Desertion

WASHINGTON (AP)—A prediction that at least 15 Democratic Senators would refuse to support President Roosevelt if he were nominated for a third term was made today by Senator Van Nuys (D) of Indiana.

Wallace Denies Any Pledge U. S. Would Help N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—The role the Federal Government had agreed to play in helping finance the New York World's Fair still was unsettled today following an exchange of statements between Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture and Chairman of the Government's Fair Committee.

It started when Mr. Wallace disagreed with a statement in the Fair's financial report of Aug. 15 that "the Corporation had assurances from the appropriate Federal agency of an appropriation to cover these costs. Such an appropriation was introduced into Congress, but failed of passage," the report said.

Declaring such statements are "seriously misleading," Mr. Wallace recalled that Congress appropriated $3,000,000 for Federal participation in the Fair, $750,000 of which was allocated for construction of pavilions for foreign nations.

Wallace Denies Action

"Neither the Commission nor any other Federal agency that I know of gave the Corporation 'assurances of a Federal appropriation' to cover the cost of the Halls of Nations," he added. "No Federal agency can bind Congress to appropriate money. Certainly the United States Commission did not try to."

In reply, Mr. Whalen said the House Foreign Affairs Committee, before which he outlined the Fair's need in relation to foreign exhibitors, had recommended on two occasions appropriations covering the construction of these foreign pavilions. President Roosevelt vetoed the first appropriation, he said, adding that during the session just passed the Chairman of the Committee had said he felt it was the Government's obligation to meet this cost.

Bayard F. Pope, Treasurer of the Fair Corporation, announced that 53 per cent of Fair bondholders had acceded to the Corporation's request to waive their rights of 40 per cent of future gate receipts up to $2,800,000 and to lend the Corporation the $1,270,000 already set aside for them from past receipts so the Fair might meet current obligations of $5,819,024. The Fair's refinancing plan also calls for a bank loan of $750,000.

Sound Financial Basis

Holding that the plan will enable the Fair to put itself upon a sound financial basis, Fair officials attributed the exposition's debts to unexpectedly high labor costs and to insufficient attendance.

Pan-American friendship and co-operation were the keynote at the celebration of Dominican Republic Day Aug. 16. Recalling that it was just 76 years since a handful of Dominican patriots began the three-year struggle culminating in freedom from Spain, Andres Pastoriza, Dominican Minister to the United States, saw the arrival at the Fair grounds of 49 carrier pigeons from the Dominican Republic by way of Washington as symbolic of New World peace and unity.

Navy Will Build Virgin Island Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands—The United States Government is about to begin immediate construction of a navy yard on a 220 acre tract of sea fronting land at Krum Bay, about three miles west of St. Thomas. Plans for the navy yard, which is to be primarily an advance submarine base, were under consideration for several months.

Public Works Administration funds were allotted for the project and high officers of the Army and Navy recently selected the present site which is said to be ideal, both physically and geographically, for the purpose.

The land is owned by the Moravian Church and is adjacent to the Marine Corps Aviation Field, permitting its economic and satisfactory development. Representatives of the Church have executed an option to sell the land to the Virgin Islands Government, which will make the necessary transfer to the Navy Department.

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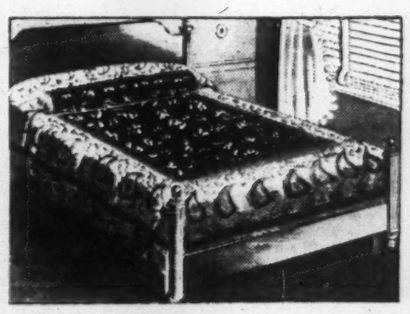
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Unified Poles Want Peace but Honor Too

Reich policy and not internal politics harmonize factions — Independence is dear.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Increasing unity among Poles of many shades of opinion is seen here as a result of recent critical international developments.

Poles are going quietly about their business, with neither fear nor waving of flags. The general feeling is that peace is most desirable, but that peace at the sacrifice of the Nation's honor or independence is unthinkable.

Never since the beginning of regained independence here have the Poles been so united. Party differences are silent, at least for the moment, thanks, not to the party in power, which is not particularly popular in Poland, but to Reich policy which has caused all Poles to unite in defense of their country.

It is felt that the present tension cannot last long.

Closer contact with Britain and America has meant increased trade exchange which is having a favorable effect on Polish economics. While exports and imports to Germany are diminishing rapidly, trade between Poland and the overseas countries is rapidly increasing. Poland has large sums of money frozen in Germany which have only been paid off in goods. But even this payment is diminishing while intercourse is becoming more difficult.

A favorable aspect of the situation may be seen in the cultural work going on in the Army. Though theoretically there is universal education in Poland, practically it has not yet been possible to carry it out in remote villages. This lack is now in great measure being filled by the courses of an elementary and also a more advanced type which Army reservists must attend.

Polish Works Plan On Extensive Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

The vast amount of construction, conservation, and restoration at present going on in Poland and that planned for the future is calling for engineers faster than the polytechnics can turn them out.

The new industrial project called COP, from the initials of the Polish for Central Industrial District, is demanding more and more engineers in every line, and is expected to continue to do so for years to come. Road building, bridge building, river regulation, marsh drainage, the sugar industry, new factories, city apartment construction all over the country, are calling for trained men and women.

Yugoslav Premier Resists Minority Favoring Reich

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 17 — While Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch is making a determined effort to maintain Yugoslavia on an even keel of neutrality, with apparent friendship for both the Axis powers and the democracies, the situation in Yugoslavia continues to be critical, not only because of the Serb-Croat dispute, but also because of the enormous pressure being exerted by the German minority in Slovenia for union with the Reich.

The agitation in Slovenia, which compares with that of the Sudeten Germans last year, is carried on by less than 4 per cent of the inhabitants of Yugoslavia, but it maintains a state of unrest which greatly intensifies the difficulties of the Government.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia — Cause of uneasiness here is an attack made by the official organ of the National Socialists, the Völkischer Beobachter upon Slovenia. It presumes to tell this little province what its relations shall be with the Central Yugoslav Government at Belgrade. To make its remarks all the more effective, it goes so far as to remind Slovenia of Prague. The paper adds that Slovene prohibition of National Socialist activity is a violation of German-Yugoslav friendship.

Slovenia is a small and very beautiful mountainous land in the extreme northern tip of Yugoslavia. The Slovenes are among the most progessive members of the great Slav family, and have little relish for domination by any other people. For centuries they were under Austria, but were never assimilated. They accepted and adopted much that was worthy in German culture and ways of living, but remained Slav. In 1918, they were freed; and since then they have continued to make rapid progress, withstanding Belgrade's centralization and remaining a happy, prosperous, nationally-conscious, self-governing folk.

Germans Assertive

But now they have a problem. Since the Anschluss, the Germans in Slovenia have become aggressive. They conduct themselves as the Sudeten Germans did in Czecho-Slovakia. They demonstratively wear white stockings as a sign of allegiance to the National Socialist Party, display swastikas, cry "Heil Hitler," and insistently demand that German unions be founded here with complete freedom of action.

Although the number of Germans here is by no means as large as the number of Slovenes in Germany, this area was for centuries part of the Hapsburg Empire and is considered a vital part of the German "Lebensraum." Consequently, the Slovenes have abundant cause to be vigilant.

They have acted, too, with much determination. They have prohibited National Socialist activity, punished wearers of swastikas, arrested Germans for crying "Heil, Hitler." The tension has grown so great in some places that in Maribor, for example, Slovenes have actually moved to Zagreb in fear of German violence. Consequently, it may be believed that the Slovene gendarmes were not as gentle as they should have been with National Socialist offenders.

Pamphlets Issued

The Slovenes have also printed and circulated pamphlets showing the advantages of life in Yugoslavia over life in the Third Reich. Some of these leaflets contain strong words and are vividly distributed by Roman Catholic priests, teachers, and other Slovene patriots. The Slovene papers, also, openly oppose a deepening or extending of German-Yugoslav friendship.

The official German paper calls that a violation of Yugoslav-German friendship. Ljubljana is very bad, the paper says, but Belgrade is good.

But on second thoughts, Belgrade is not so good either, for one of its leading dailies, the Vreme, which is owned and directed by former Prime Minister Milan Stojadinovitch, recently published an article favorable to England, written indeed by a British author. For this offense, Völkischer Beobachter called the paper of Yugoslavia's ex-Premier to task, published the names of the members of the editorial staff who were responsible for the "disloyalty," and warned that such things were completely incompatible with Yugoslavia-German friendship.

American Reports Reich Labor Camps On Military Basis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—Kenneth Holland, an investigator for the American Youth Commission, reported today that Germany's compulsory labor camps, which annually enroll 300,000 youth "undoubtedly train the men both psychologically and physically for war."

German officials denied the camps' military aspects, Mr. Holland said in his 300-page report made public today by the Commission, a private agency headed by Owen D. Young.

"But the arbeitsmann (enrollee) is taught to march and handle his shovel in the same fashion as a gun," Mr. Holland said. "Military punishments are used for offenses. The physical training program is based on the type of military exercises that makes a good soldier."

Mr. Holland, who spent 21 months abroad studying camps and returned to study the CCC here, said the United States is the only country which has enrolled nearly as many boys, on a volunteer basis, as Germany recruits by compulsion. The CCC enrolled 291,495 youths last year.

Thousands pledge support of Baltic port and coast —Gdynia not rivaling Danzig.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Poland lavishes extraordinary affection on its little strip of Baltic coastline. For several years it has organized a summer sea festival to celebrate this seaboard. In view of the critical political situation this year's ceremonies were more enthusiastic than ever.

From every town and village came reiterations of Foreign Minister Joseph Beck's assertion that Poland will not let itself be driven from the Baltic. There were ceremonies in the larger cities.

On the seashore in Gdynia a parade of thousands solemnly declared the coast to be Polish and asserted Poland's right in the Baltic.

In Warsaw, throngs assembled in Pilsudski Place and from there went down to Kosciuszko Boulevard where by the Vistula's waters flowing to the Baltic the crowds assumed an obligation to defend their seaboard interests. Poles need no urging to defend the so-called "Corridor" and the strip of seacoast. They believe that the territory is rightfully theirs, and that Polish economic life depends upon its retention.

Poland built Gdynia not because it desired to harm Danzig but because it was evident that one port would not long suffice for so vast a hinterland. On the contrary, Danzig's trade has grown considerably.

Gdynia too has flourished, rising from its opening in 1924 to 9,000,000 tons in 1938. According to estimates, like those of Danzig based on the first five months of this year, 12,000,000 tons will pass through the new port in 1939.

The chief item in both ports is coal. Into Gdynia comes most of the cotton, leather, rubber, rice, wool; out of it goes sugar, eggs, meat products, butter, preserved metals and metal products. Through Danzig to the outer world go wood, coke, chemical products, grain, flour, mineral oils. It is better prepared for handling such things than the new port.

Poland, it is generally declared, must have the use of both ports.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

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The Monitor Views the News

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Station WIXAL 11.79mc. (25.4m.) also Tuesdays and Fridays, Station WIXAR, 15.13mc. (19.8m.) 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

He Stresses Religion in Democracy

© International

Lady Baldwin
Who accompanied Earl Baldwin to the United States

Earl Baldwin
Former British Prime Minister who addressed Congress on Education for Democracy

Duty Is Put Above Rights in Democracies

(Continued from Page 1)

that it could only come through an open fight with Communism, whose propaganda, he said, was no longer dangerous in the Kingdom. He warned, however, of the dangers arising from large-scale unemployment, which might force men to turn in desperation to politicians' promise of quick relief under a totalitarian system.

"Under such (totalitarian) systems there may be good things," he declared. "The good things should be equally attainable by us. But in totalitarian practice the attainment of what is good is achieved by paying a price we cannot pay. The triumph of these ideas is bought by the suppression of the liberty of the individual human soul, the very life and spirit of the ideas upon which our conception of democracy is based.

"The truth is that the vast majority of our peoples have forgotten that this freedom was bought with a great price; that it was obtained by the struggles of generations of those who went before us, by mental wrestlings, by endurance of persecution, by successive failures and triumphs; and we have entered into their labors—the labors of men far better than ourselves, and if we realize this, how can we imagine that what has been won at such a price can be maintained without effort and at no cost to ourselves?"

In underlining the Christian base of democracy, Earl Baldwin said it was a fear of power greater than their own that made the Bolsheviki determined to stamp out Christianity in Russia and that there was the same tendency in Nazi Germany today.

William Green, who was unable to attend because of important meetings within the Federation, sent a message heartily indorsing the Congress's efforts. His place on the speakers' schedule was taken by Ernest Bevin, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union of Great Britain, who reviewed the accomplishments of British Labor during recent years.

British Labor's Position

"In Britain," he said, "the ability of one man to starve another into submission has been taken away, and that has created a greater standard of equality, and in return has created a better bargaining position and a greater respect between the parties."

On the question of British social services, Mr. Bevin said that this element of security had fostered thrift and saving never before known. He also held that the development of powerful trade unions in the United States would be the quickest and surest way of attaining a homogeneous population.

Mr. Aldrich, also emphasizing democracy's need of Christian virtues, which he summed up in the word "character," declared that citizens of a democracy must learn self-restraint.

"In a democracy," he said, "it must be the aim of the education to teach the citizen that he must first of all rule himself, and that in ruling himself he must not forget that every act he performs, in whatever walk of life he may be, affects ultimately every other person in his community.

"This becomes increasingly true as our population increases and our economic and political life become more complicated. The citizen of a democracy, above all others, must never be permitted to forget that he who ruleth himself is greater than he who taketh a city."

Freedom in All Things

Mr. Aldrich expressed the hope that the Congress on Education for Democracy would be able to "chart our course so that in this great democracy of ours, we can use voluntary action more than compulsion, self-control more than law, a growth of public responsibility more than legislative enactment, education more than force."

Mr. Tabor told his listeners that the farmer, forced to work with nature, to depend upon himself while co-operating with his neighbors, had always been a defender of liberty and freedom.

"The farmer cannot become radical because he works with the forces of law and order," he added. "The farmer cannot become reactionary because the very forces around him—the sunrise, sunset, growth of plant and tree—speak eloquently of progress. The farmer cannot accept dictatorial authority because his very life is one of freedom, growth, and opportunity."

Mr. Tabor stressed Rural America's determination to avoid all entangling alliances, although being willing to co-operate and assist with the rest of the world.

"The farmers of the United States," he concluded, "with one voice demand that our Republic remain free from any entangling alliances and give its efforts and energy to a program of justice at home, and understanding and fairness with all nations and races."

Earl Baldwin on Democracy

Following are excerpts from an address delivered by Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, before the Congress on Education for Democracy, Aug. 16 in New York City:

There is one thing our peoples—yours and mine—have in common: freedom in the air we breathe, freedom is in our blood and bones; the independence of the human spirit. But we are so used to it, that if we ever think of it at all, we think it has dropped into our laps like manna from the skies, and unless we go a little beneath the surface in our questioning, we may feel that we enjoy this freedom because we are better than other people, and therefore more worthy of it. Indeed, we may give an impression to the world of that complacent self-righteousness which is said to be one of our most offensive and irritating characteristics.

The truth is that the vast majority of our peoples have forgotten that this freedom was bought with a great price; that it was obtained by the struggles of generations of those who went before us, by mental wrestlings, by endurance of persecution, by successive failures and triumphs, and we have entered into their labors, the labors of men far better than ourselves. And if we realize this, how can we imagine that what has been won at such a price can be maintained without effort and at no cost to ourselves?

What Democracies Ask

Now the questions which you are putting to yourselves are questions which are being asked in the great democracies of the world, and an answer must be found. Have we fallen short of our ideals? What are our ideals? Is democracy safe in the world? What perils face democracy, within and without? The peril today from without is plain for the world to see. In Europe it may be a challenge to the death. But perils from within are common to us all.

In a totalitarian State the citizen has only to do as he is told; he has not to think, to make a choice; no direct responsibility rests on him. The machine is effective so long as he obeys. The success of a democracy depends upon every one realizing his or her responsibility to it; thinking of his duties and forgetting for a time hi rights. If he recognizes no duties toward the form of government to which he is ready enough to pay lip service and to shout for, the day may come when he will lose his rights by dangers from without or within.

Spiritual Bases First

Believing this, I would always stress the spiritual rather than the political foundations of democracy. It is a recognition of the dignity of man and of his individuality, and that dignity and individuality are his as a child of God. There is the unbridgeable gulf between the democracy and the isms that are for the time being in control of so large a part of Europe. If that be our conviction, with what different eyes we regard our work! Each individual man becomes a human soul with his life to live, and you feel that no work is too hard, no drudgery too dull, if you can do your little bit to make your country a place in which the environment will help him to that end.

Nations Never Closer

Ideas are on the wing. Science has brought the nations of the world inetting together and ideas laugh at boundaries. And there are ideas so loaded with dynamite that they may blow systems that appear founded on a rock into fragments.

The world is not safe for democracy today. We cannot make our own countries safe for democracy by letting things slide, nor can we educate our peoples by holding up our hands in horror at the actions of totalitarian States. How a country is governed is its own concern; it is when the totalitarian country imposes or tries to impose its system on a people outside its borders that their action then becomes the concern of all free men. . . .

Force of Christianity

Many of us, as we get older and look back, come to realize that the motive force of Christianity is the life of the Christian. We can think of individuals, often in the humblest walks of life, who by their lives, all unconsciously, have strengthened us, given us purpose, have made the struggle, the daily struggle of life, seem worth while. And is it not true in the democracy we would all wish to see?

Whether there be war in Europe or not, wars settle nothing; they unchain evil passions for the years to come, violent as the passions that begat the war itself. But the struggle for the soul of man will go on whether there be war or not, and, Englishman as I am, I know that in this I speak for you who hear me tonight.

No time could be more opportune for this conference, for the meeting together of men and women in every walk of life, patriotic and of good will, eager to spend themselves in the service of their fellow-men. You have it in your power, by your example, to lead your people, to inspire them to work for the ideals that have animated the greatest Americans through the generations of your history: Courage and Faith, Love and Wisdom, those are what we all need, for in our different ways and with our different responsibilities, we are moving forward into a new age. May God give us a right judgment in all things.

French Bar Fish Truce Plea; Cannot Risk Russian Setback

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 17—There is overwhelming objection in France to any proposals such as that of a 30-day truce advanced by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York at the Interparliamentary Union Congress at Oslo today. The Fish proposal, it is said, would suggest the procedure of the Munich conference last autumn or would imply abandonment of Poland.

While no accurate information is available as to the results so far achieved during the staff talks in Moscow, there is general feeling here that as long as political and military negotiations with the Soviet Union are in progress it would be impossible to accept the idea even of a five-power conference, including Poland but excluding Russia, since this would end the possibility of bringing in Russia as a factor in the shift of the balance of power to the Franco-British side.

German Origin Hinted

This correspondent learns on high authority that the plan of a political truce was devised by Mr. Fish before his recent meeting with the Reich Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop. But the fact that such a meeting occurred has cast suspicion of German origin over the suggestion, just as the recent meeting of the Danzig League of Nations Commissioner, Dr. Carl J. Burckhardt, with Reichsführer Hitler has raised questions as to whether the former may not be slated for a role similar to that played by Lord Runciman, in the weeks which preceded the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

Particular significance is attached here to recent talks between Georges Bonnet, French Foreign Minister, Julius Lukasewitz, the Polish Ambassador here, and the French Ambassador to Italy, André François-Poncet.

The expression, "war of nerves" occurs very frequently in the French press and the alternation of demonstrative military preparations in Germany and Italy, with rumors of the possibility of some peaceful arrangement, are considered a deliberate effort to exhaust the moral resistance of the democratic countries. It must be said that if such design exists it has no visible success here as yet.

One-Sided Grants Barred

The policy of one-sided concessions to Germany and Italy has now become so unpopular in France that it finds almost no defenders, and the very prolongation of the tension which has existed since last March has had marked effect on the easing of strain.

The people of Paris are going about their ordinary business or their vacations without worrying unduly about the future. Former Premier Leon Blum observes today, "French public opinion believes in peace, and peace for it signifies only the stoppage of the dictators in their fatal course."

New Developments on Danzig Open New Lines to President

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — On two occasions, just before the Munich Settlement and again during the first "encirclement" crisis of last April, President Roosevelt personally appealed both to the rulers and common peoples of the West to turn back from what appeared to be an imminent danger of war. What would he do, what could he do, in the event that the Danzig crisis should again bring Europe to the brink of a precipice?

There is no doubt that the President is giving the most serious thought to this question, as the State Department sends a constant stream of information on every important development by radio to his vacation cruiser off the Canadian coast. There is also reason to believe that the President has not made up his mind.

In the event of actual war — which is not generally anticipated here, though every necessary step of preparedness is being taken—the President's declared course is regarded as clear. He would summon a special session of Congress, demand repeal of the arms embargo, and would open the resources of the United States to the democratic powers on essentially a cash and carry basis. It is the possibility and character, rather, of eleventh hour war prevention efforts which remains in doubt.

Would Watch His Step

The only point of general agreement is that the President would be doubly wary this time as to his choice of words and action. His message of Sept. 26 was essentially a plea to continue negotiations, not to break them off and start force maneuvers which could not be stopped. The outcome of the Munich conference was a peaceful partition of Czechoslovakia, and the President has since said that he believed war had been averted but the nature of the settlement and its subsequent influence on events did not leave him at all happy.

The April 14 plea direct to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini went substantially further, calling for non-aggression guarantees and promising that the United States would take part in all but the European political issues of a general disarmament and settlement to follow. War did not break out and the crisis relaxed, but the replies, especially from Herr Hitler, showed that he and the American President were talking quite different political languages, and that the situation was no further advanced along a constructive path.

There is no reason to presume, from information in the possession of Administration circles here, that another project for general settlement would meet with any better response at this time, though its effect on a steadily mounting public opinion against war would be reckoned as considerable.

Some for Iron Fist

One school of thought within the Administration considers that the President ought to resort openly, another time, to a direct threat instead of further unsupported efforts at conciliation. He could then list the formidable measures of naval and military and particularly economic preparation, and then seek to persuade the axis that American sympathies would lie almost wholly on the other side if war were resorted to.

Despite the incomplete struggle over the arms embargo at the last session of Congress, there is believed to be a strong ground in common consent for such an action if it doesn't promise American troops for either side, and if the President keeps to the broad terminology of "war materials and supplies" rather than specifically promising arms to the Democratic powers.

There is another school of thought which considers that words would be wasted another time, and that the President had better let the developing American public feeling against aggression, plus such tangible factors as the national defense program, the growing trade conflict with Germany and such strategic maneuvers as the transfer of the Navy to the Pacific where it relieves the British Navy in part for concentration at home, speak impressively for themselves.

Others for Soft Word

There is another variant of opinion which still insists that powerful appeals, phrased in commanding language, refusing to consider the world a prisoner of destiny and urgently restating the paramount case for peace, are justified by their effect on the peoples at large — within the dictatorships as well—even though the words may be wasted on the rulers of those countries.

There is still another group much less vocal in a State Department which is internationalist, by and large, which feels that the European tangle has become so complex that the President couldn't make any intelligible appeal either to the leaders or to the peoples of the Axis.

It is argued that he must necessarily confine his efforts to qualified support for the democratic powers, and to holding the United States in a position of sufficient disinterestedness so that it could help in speedily ending the war, and in the influencing, so far as practical, of a better peace next time.

It would be rash to conclude that any one of these lines of argument is dominant in the President's mind at the present time, or even that his mind is made up. It would be less risky, however, to predict that all of these attitudes are being urged upon him by their respective partisans, or by advisers who are themselves in doubt, and that the President might seek to combine a number of them as best he could. He might threaten impressively but with marked reserve—not so violently as to turn Herr Hitler from the irony of his last reply to fury—and then once again restate the case for peace with his utmost persuasion.

All these considerations are doubtless turning over in the mind of the man who will make the ultimate decision, should an imperative need for war prevention activities appear, as he cruises through fog and brittle blue seas to the northward.

San Francisco Auto Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—This city will receive $360,000 as its portion of net receipts from automobile taxes and license fees collected by the State of California during the first six months of 1939, it was revealed here by the State Department of Motor Vehicles.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Seven

So downcast was Timothy at this last rebuff that he set his face homeward, with the letter still unmailed. He walked unheeding through the now familiar way, head down, feet scuffing along the brick sidewalks or along the marshy lane. A farmer, offering him a ride above the wastes of Tompkins Square, had to repeat his invitation twice before he heard at all.

It was for his own sake, for company, that the farmer stopped his horse and urged Timothy to climb up over the high wheel. The man had had a good trading day in town and wanted to talk about his triumphs even if the listener was a small and moody, tired little red-haired boy.

"Sold my hay for cash money to the Excelsior Stables. Had more than I could use myself, nohow. Traded my russet apples for a new batch of hens. My own didn't winter any too well this year."

Suddenly Tim came to life. His face was illumined in a genuine smile.

"You mean you've been buying poultry, mister? You wouldn't be wanting to buy one hen more now, would you? Because I've got a very special little Bantam hen. Her name's 'Columbia.' That's short for 'Columbia-the-Gem-of-the-Ocean.' It's an American song."

"Kind of a pet hen, you might say?" The man looked at Tim shrewdly.

Tim Strikes a Bargain

"She knows her name and comes when I call her—that is almost always she comes—especially if I have a bit of bread crumbs or such like in my hand. But I need some money, so if you would be wanting to buy her—"

"Cash money? How much would you have to have? Cash money isn't come by so easy."

"That's a true word." Tim spoke from the depths of bitter experience. "And I need a quarter of a dollar, though twenty-one cents would serve if the full amount is beyond reason. We're fair near my home and I could run and fetch the hen in no time."

"A quarter of a dollar. That's same as a bushel of beans, or a peck of potatoes . . . but yet I've never had a Bantam hen, much less one of the name 'Columbia.' I got a little girl might take fancy to it."

Timothy was already climbing down over the wooden hub of the wheel.

"I'll be back in half a minute! My house is just through the bushes, near the railroad tunnel."

Success was with Timothy at last. No one was at the house to see his parting with the small brown hen Kathleen had taken the younger children down to the river. By the time they all came trooping home again Tim was able to tell them of his sale with a composure that deceived every eye but Kate's. Though all she said was, "The letter will be mailed then, thanks to you. I always said if there's one to trust with a duty it's Timothy McGilvray!"

* * *

"Eleven o'clock and a rising wind. All's well in the Second Ward." The voice of the watchman on the corner at State Street was almost lost in the clamor of the after-theater crowds.

"Constable Hayes says we have a rising wind." Captain Jones held an experienced finger to the breeze as he spoke. "South to southwest. A serviceable wind for a ship leaving harbor! Perhaps we should make our way to the Slip without further delaying."

"I'm afraid I don't understand, sir. Are we going somewhere?" Johnny had wondered at the Captain's invitation to spend the evening down at Castle Garden listening to the performance of "Cinderella." Now it appeared there might be something more involved than an evening's pleasure. Johnny drew a deep breath of anticipation. "Are we taking ship?"

"Sailing the bounding main?" The Captain smiled and shook his head. "Not exactly. It's about that family of yours."

"The McGilvrays? Have you seen them, sir? Are they all right?"

The Captain's Plan

"They've no money," replied the Captain. "Never mind how I found out, but the oldest boy, the one named Timothy, had to sell his cherished hen for postage money. They won't take a loan, being proud as Lucifer. But I stumbled on a plan to furnish them with the moment's necessities. I decided to explain to the party responsible for keeping their things on the ship, and remove their boxes before the Great Washington leaves port. The ship lies over at Coenties Slip. If you will accompany me thither?"

Johnny hesitated. Not to agree to any suggestion of the Captain seemed little short of treason, and yet he kept thinking of Kate's despair if anything should go wrong now when the ship was leaving. "Suppose the ship men found out where the McGilvrays are and took them away from America!"

"As it happened," the Captain explained reassuringly, "I ran across one of my men, a common sailor, aboard the Great Washington. I arranged with him for a quiet delivery of the goods. Ah, there he is and what a lot of boxes!"

"All safe, Cap'n." A thin squeaky voice came across the darkness, a voice that seemed wholly incongruous to the figure in sailor's garb that loomed beside them. "All safe and to hand," he repeated, standing in their path at stern attention.

End of an Adventure

"There's a rising wind," the Captain said. "You'd best be getting back to your ship without delay. Young Jonathan and I can carry on from here. And thank you. Here's a bit of remembrance." The sailor's hand met that of the Pirate, and there was a clink in the darkness.

"Now we've only to get these boxes, this chest and the carpet bag away from the dock and onto the steam cars. I shall take them to their owners in the morning. I've a cart stabled a block away, next door to the Fraunces Tavern. If you would be so kind to fetch it—this is rather a load for us to carry.

"And there's a matter of some Irish coins that I want to attend to. I've chosen them with particular care. I want the girl to find them in the father's pockets, for instance. She's got the pride of the Irish, that girl has. But she won't have a suspicion but that McGilvray left those silver coins lying in his waistcoat pocket. A man who could mislay five children could easily be careless with a few coins."

(To be continued next Thursdays.)

The Story So Far

Charged by Kathleen, his sister, with the responsibility of getting her letter mailed to their father in Ireland, Timothy McGilvray was downcast when the post office clerk demanded twenty-five cents for postage. Unwilling to disappoint Kathleen, Tim tried to earn the money, but without success. The McGilvrays had arrived in New York City only a few days before and taken refuge in a shanty to escape ship's officers who wanted to return them to Ireland, their father having absent-mindedly let the boat sail without him. If he did not come soon, Mrs. Post, mother of Jonathan whom Timothy had met at school, would insist on putting them in an orphan asylum.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Portrait of an Otter, by Mariette Lydis

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp

By A. J. Forrest

These are hostelling days in Britain, days when youngsters of all ages get out into the countryside and explore for themselves a vast heritage of wild beauty.

At night, as their choice dictates, these eager trekkers rest in homes of great novelty and, in several instances, of immense historical worth; such homes as millionaires would not be permitted to buy, but which are virtually free to the boys and girls whose pockets are light but whose feet are well-shod with hikers' hobnails!

Spend one night at Newstead Abbey, sharing, in this fine Peak District manor, the childhood dreams of Lord Byron, the poet of freedom, whose home it once was. From here, for the next night, you may "hitch hike" or cycle to Tollsworth Manor in Surrey, and sleep within walls which have seen eight centuries of stirring, romantic life. Here Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth in turn owned and occupied this lovely residence. Unspoilt are its Tudor oak beams, secret rooms, prodigious ovens and inglenook fireplaces.

It's all pretty exciting! Especially when in the "Common Room," provided for the trampers' rest, the evening repast may be enlivened by French wit, sharp and subtle, Dutch humor, American camaraderie, Irish by-play, and German music.

A Stair in a Turret

Astwell Castle in Wappenden Village, Northamptonshire, is full of romance, too, even though it is garrisoned by boy and girl hostellers in place of pike-wielding men at arms! When it is time for bed you enter a limestone-built guardroom, once used for prisoners, then climb a circular stairway contained in a turret, leading to huge, double-doored, dormitories decorated with the Shirley Family's shield, and initialed "G. S. 1607."

From the castle tower a view of beautiful, quiet country greets you, while close by stands Sulgrave Manor, the birthplace of George Washington. Not far distant lies Greens Norton, the home of Katherine Parr, sixth wife of Henry VIII, and Moreton Pinkey, as fine an Elizabethan house as exists anywhere.

Then skip eastward to Huntington, the borderland of the fens, and move into Houghton Hill, a gaunt, timbered building, whose Common Room, being the miller's old weight-house, is stone flagged, and whose dormitories, former granaries, are reached by scaling tricky wooden flights of steps. Undecorated, barn-like chambers, these, and minus glass in the windows! An oil-lit, outhouse lantern, swinging from a beam—and swinging hard if a breeze is blowing—sees you into bed.

Guests of the Millpool

Below, in the millpool, moorhens call, bats waltz by the window slots, and when last there, the writer was stirred by a sudden screech, and lo, perched on a window-sill within a foot of his head, was a magnificent tawny owl, its gleaming gold eyes unblinking! These sounds and sights may not encourage sleep, but they are part of the watermill's age-old romance, a romance that goes back to Domesday Book, in which the mill is mentioned.

Also serving as a hostel is the Old Mill at Winchester—another now defunct watermill of historic memory—and at Canterbury, very near to the stone hostels used by the Pilgrims of Chaucer's tales, lies a Youth Hostel consisting of two seventeenth-century weavers' cottages, with the river Stour close at hand and windows giving onto the towers of England's first cathedral, founded by St. Augustine in the sixth century.

You may stay at Whitby Hostel, too, which occupies the stables of crumbling Whitby Abbey. Here, in the seventh century Caedmon the cowherd sang before the saintly Abbess Hilda of life's inspiration and the loveliness of all simple things, and Caedmon's memory is preserved by an elaborate Runic cross which lies just beyond the hostel's door.

A Reluctant Retreat

The overseas tramper inevitably makes his way to Lakeland, perhaps the most popular of all English holiday haunts for those hardy of limb, and one which is best equipped with hostels. There is one hostel, however, which sometimes dislikes to be visited—Black Sail Hut. Formerly a shepherd's boothby, and mountaineer's storm refuge, it lies about eight miles from Keswick and sleeps 10 boys and eight girls. When the warden needs to replenish supplies, he has to tramp 10 miles to the nearest store and negotiate a rough 2,000-foot climb on his return with the provisions on his back! In winter time Black Sail is often marooned by snow and has to be closed to hostellers. All the same, some stout-hearted hikers have stayed on their late into the autumn, until the cold and scanty provisions have forced them to retreat.

Within trekking distance of the Hut lies the 70-mile-long Roman Wall, stretching from Solway to Newcastle, a massive, winding Vallum, built by the Emperor Hadrian to keep the marauding Picts at bay, and designed, with scant respect for the Scots, to be the farthest frontier of civilization! It is still easy to picture, in this wild country, the olive-skinned soldiers at work, laying down great fortifications, and bringing peace and justice to a quarrelsome people.

Then tramp over the border into Scotland, there to become the guest of the Scottish Y. H. A., whose rules are much the same, and whose hostels, though numbering only 75, also range from feudal castle to shepherd's hut. Scotland is making a special appeal to overseas trampers this summer, since at Edinburgh, in August, the International Youth Hostels Conference meets. In honor of this event—the first such festival to be held on Scottish soil—the hospitable and generous people of the misty glens are extending a warm hand to the world's tramping youngsters, and it is hoped they will roll up in their thousands!

More than one American lad, as well as others from countries more distant still, has found hostelling for six months or so in Britain a round-off to his education, for by taking this step he has obtained a finer insight into British life and character than any university course can confer.

Intrepid Flower Hunters

"What brings the flower hunters?" This is the question often asked by native tribes, living amid jungle fastnesses, who cannot understand why white men and women travel so far and risk so much in order to find frail, and apparently valueless, wild flowers. They do not realize that had botanical explorers lacked stout hearts and stayed at home, gardens in all civilized lands would have been robbed of nine-tenths of their loveliness and scent.

From China, the "Mother of All Gardens," hunters have brought rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias, and hydrangeas, to mention only four varieties; from some Asiatic homeland, most probably a Persian valley, someone originally snatched the tulip; on Thundercrown, a mountain in the wildest part of Upper Burma, the great botanist, Reginald Farrer, found the now familiar gentian, and from the South American interior have come such treasures as the Nun's Head Orchid, once priced at £30,000.

Blooming on a Glacier

And still today, far away from the reporter's prying eye, this patient work goes on. Youth is at the helm of it. Miss Dora Stafford, a former Wimbledon tennis player, and now a collector for the British Museum of Natural History, is at present on her fourth Flower hunt among the high Andes Mountains in Peru.

On her last visit to these mountains, Miss Stafford discovered such lovely plants as Gentiana scarlatina and Werneria sedoides growing out of a glacier 17,000 feet high. She had no fear of spending the night on the upper slopes of El Misti, a volcano 19,200 feet high, in spite of warnings that its seething crater was likely to erupt at any moment, resting peacefully in her sleeping bag staked out upon a shelf of soft mountain ash. A little later, while riding through a bleak and narrow pass, her pack mule stumbled suddenly and fell. Two other baggage mules, plodding immediately behind, sprawled forward also so that in a trice she found herself part of a mass of kicking, struggling animals with a sheer drop of 1,000 feet below. Such experiences, however, merely whet her appetite for Peruvian rock plant hunting!

Eskimo Delicacies

Much the same nerve and power of endurance characterizes a young Scottish botanist, Miss Isobel Wily Hutchison, who took upon herself, a winter or two ago, to dog sleigh across the north of Alaska in search of rare Arctic plants where she quickly became marooned by ice. Undaunted, she lived on such Eskimo delicacies as caribou stew, seal liver paste, and matak, or white whale's skin, all the time stuffing her cases with botanical specimens, and even sending back some primulas, gathered outside Nome, to Scotland by airplane.

Amid less chilling climes, you may find another wonderland for plant hunters on the Ruwenzori range, including the "Mountains of the Moon" in Uganda. Here, as head of a recent British expedition, Dr. George Taylor was astonished to come across lobelias as big as trees!

These wonderful plants, sprouting from streams and marshlands at high altitudes, stand fully 20 feet high; their "trunks" are built up of great rosettes of dark green leaves, from the center of which protrude greenish obelisk-like spikes.

More alluring still, from the viewpoint of new discoveries, is Tibet, the Forbidden Land, mountainous country of mystery and grandeur, but to plant hunters, such as Captain F. Kingdon-Ward, the most magnetic spot on earth. Quite unwittingly, when on one of his botanical hunts, he located the lost source of the mighty Irrawaddy, but of far greater importance, in his own eyes, was his discovery at the same time of the now world-famed blue Tibetan poppy.

Native Aids

Sometimes it happens that the difficulty of tracking down a known rarity has proved even too hard for doughty white men who have had to hand over the privilege of unearthing it to more hardened natives. This proved true in the case of the lovely scarlet Nomocharis, first noted by Farrer in an inaccessible part of Burma. Afterwards, it was lost. Then two courageous Burmese soldiers, having been given copies of the flower fashioned for them in silk by a London milliner, scoured their native jungles for months, enduring great privations, until at last, after countless disappointments, they found the living counterpart of the silken samples.

As a completely new departure, the Director of Gardens of the Straits Settlements, under whose guidance so many botanists plunge off into the unknown, is now training pig-tailed berok monkeys—the same species as the Malays use for collecting coconuts—to shin up tree trunks and gather specimens of flowers or fruits without damaging them in descent. Already these monkeys, educated to a vocabulary of 12 words, of which the chief phrase is "Ambil itu"—"bite off that twig"—are making useful botanists! It may not be long before the most intrepid plant hunter will not disdain to travel with a monkey, both as companion and assistant in his jungle research work.

A. J. F.

When Prizes Go Around

By Peter White

Another crop of interesting letters about the pages came to us last month, and we are expecting still more during August. With these long summer days giving you lots of time to write, you girls and boys should be able to turn out some fine papers in the contest.

The prize for the best paper submitted in group number two, during July, goes to Kathryn Jones, 14, of Colfaxan, Colorado. We hope she will like the book "Fortune's Fool," by Garland Bullivant, which we are sending to her. Perhaps she read the review of it published on this page on May 25.

Here is her essay:

A Boy and a Dream

I liked the story "Little Gardener of Versailles," by Virginia Grilley, very much. I liked Charlot because he was so very kind to the gander. When his father asked him what he would like for a gift for helping in the Queen's gardens, he replied, "A dog or a bird." He did not ask for an expensive gift that his father could not afford to give him. I admire him for, although the family had very little money, he did not give up the desire to become an artist and he helped his father all that he could. I think that he would make a very good artist, too.

I liked Father and Mother Basile. They were very good to Charlot although they were not too lenient with him. I think it was great for Charlot to have a chance to help his Father in the Queen's gardens.

I think that Queen Marie Antoinette was very extravagant with the people's money. I could not help liking her, though. I do not think that the French people liked their Queen very well but I agree with the Queen, "Let the gander teach all France a lesson."

As for the gander, he was very clever indeed. I am glad that he found a master like Charlot and not one that would be cruel to him. How the gander walked out in front of the Queen and stopped the whole procession was most amazing. The Queen richly rewarded the gander's reverence by putting one of her expensive necklaces around his neck.

When Father and Mother Basile did not know what to do with the necklace, Victor spoke as in a dream, "I see a chain of stones that is Charlot's and binds him to the years to come. I see Charlot grown to manhood and painting for all the world." At last Charlot's dream will come true. He is to be a great artist.

The winner in group number three is Dorothy Weibrauch, 15, of Toledo, Ohio. Dorothy is evidently interested in music, as you will see when you read her essay. Her prize is "Three Sisters, the story of the Soong family of China," by Cornelia Spencer. We think she will enjoy this tale of Ai-ling, Ching-ling and Mei-ling, whose childhood was spent partly in their own country, China, and partly in America, and who now play such important parts in the China of today. Here is Dorothy's essay:

A Musical Nation

From the article "Russian Music Is Important" by Nicolas Slonimsky, one can trace the music of old Russia from the times far past when the peasants were but puppets in the hands of their noble masters, up to the present day Soviet Union, when the descendants of these same peasants rule the largest republic in the world.

To those of us who number among our friends or acquaintances the modern and highly educated Russians of today, it seems fantastical that their great-grandfathers and perhaps even their grandfathers could have been known not by their names, but by the name of the note of the single-noted wind instrument which they played in the band of their wealthy lord.

Even those of us only slightly familiar with classical music know and list among our favorites the Volga Boatman's song, best known of all Russian airs. And to many who have never seen an opera, the works of Moussorgsky and Rimsky-Korsakov are as familiar as those of Jerome Kern and Irving Berlin through the medium of radio.

One of the greatest composers of romantic music was also a Russian—Tchaikovsky, whose overture "Romeo and Juliet" was the father of our popular American ballad, "Our Love." Another great Russian composer, Igor Stravinsky, created daring new harmonies and rhythms, which at first were not recognized for their genius, as is the case with the works of many great artists, but are now lauded with due praise by critics and copied by budding young composers.

And now goodby until next we meet, and let us have lots of fine interesting letters and manuscripts from you before you go back to schoolrooms and study hours.

August Has Voices

August has a hundred voices.
When she talks no one can stop her.
Sometimes she sings the slender song
Of the grasshopper.
Sometimes she gives the cracked cry
Of the chicken hawk;
And often she has told me things
In chipmunk talk.
She laughs just like a waterfall
And whispers like the rushes.
She prattles like a poplar leaf
Until September hushes
Her merry words and clever . . .
But, oh, I wish that August would
Go talking on forever!

ROWENA BENNETT

Square Meals for the Camper

By Louise Hildebrand

Keen appetites demand something more substantial than the beverages we gave instructions for making in our last article, so here are recipes for some dishes that will help the camp cook to build a reputation for serving good square meals.

Soups and stews should definitely be works of art, growing little by little out of the materials at hand and the cook's imagination. I simply can't describe this "artistic growth" in terms of ordinary recipes. The ones that follow, therefore, may seem a little unorthodox. Always bear in mind that a soup or a stew provides a perfect happy ending for left-overs.

Beginning of a Soup

Chop bacon and onion and fry together. When the onion is partly cooked, add water. Heat to boiling and thicken with flour (see below for "thickening liquid with flour"). Add canned evaporated milk or milk powder mixed to "cream" in water. Add any other ingredients you happen to have, such as water the spaghetti was cooked in, left-over bits of meat, vegetables, or stew, and anything else your fancy seizes upon. Then decide what kind of soup you are going to have. Here are two possibilities:

Corn Chowder

Add canned corn to the "beginning of a soup." Season with pepper and salt and anything else you please.

Bean Soup

Add to the "beginning of a soup" baked beans mashed up; season with salt, pepper, and sugar.

Thickening Liquids

To thicken liquids, mix flour to a thin, smooth paste in water and add it slowly to boiling liquid, stirring industriously all the while. The starch grains burst at boiling temperature and this causes the thickening. If you don't keep stirring, or if the paste is thick and lumpy, you will get a lot of insipid, white "dumplings" instead of a smooth, creamy mixture.

Sometimes beginners have a difficult time trying to make a smooth, thin paste. There is nothing to it if you know how. Either add a very little water at a time to the flour, making first a very stiff paste and thinning it out gradually, or else dump the flour on top of plenty of water, preferably warm water, and whip it for a few seconds with a fork. Two tablespoons of flour (or one rounded) will thicken one cup of liquid for a thick stew.

Stew

Take pieces of stew meat the size of an egg and brown them in salad oil or bacon fat. In another pan, fry some chopped onion till about half done. Add the onion and some fresh sliced or canned tomatoes to the meat. Then take some bacon cut fine and a very little garlic cut very, very fine and fry them together until half done, and add them to the meat. Then add potatoes cut in pieces the size of an egg and carrots cut in pieces the size of an Easter egg. You can also add chopped peppers, pimientoes, and bay leaves, if you have them. Add water to cover the mixture and let it all simmer together for about two hours. Then thicken slightly with flour or lumps of stale bread and let it cook some more. Season with salt and pepper and if you wish, a dash of vinegar.

Creamed Dishes

To make creamed corned beef, dried chipped beef, tuna fish, or salmon, just mix the heated meat or fish with cream sauce.

Cream Sauce

For about 1 pint, use:
2 cups milk
4 tbsps. flour
½ tsp. salt
2 tbsps. butter or bacon fat.
Other flavoring as desired.

Mix the flour to a paste as explained above and thicken the sauce. Of if you prefer you may add the flour directly to the melted fat, stir it smooth and let it brown lightly, then add the milk a little at a time, stirring till smooth with each addition. Finally bring the sauce to a boil. You may season it with a little juice squeezed out of an onion, pepper, celery salt, etc., as you wish.

Macaroni and Cheese

To make macaroni with cheese and tomato sauce, use, for 10 to 12 servings:
½ lb. macaroni or spaghetti
1 8-oz. can tomato sauce
1 lb. cheese
1 cup milk
½ cup flour

Thicken the milk with flour. Shave the cheese and melt it in this cream sauce. Add heated canned tomato sauce and mix with the macaroni, which has been boiled ten to fifteen minutes in salted water and drained. Do not boil the sauce after adding tomato as it will curdle.

Chocolate Sauce

To make chocolate sauce for cakes, or puddings, use:
½ cup dry cocoa
3 tbsps. melted butter
1 cup boiling water
3 cups sugar
1 tsp. vanilla

Boil cocoa, butter, sugar, and water together about five minutes. Remove from the fire and add vanilla.

So much for boiling.

When You Fry

Frying means cooking in hot fat. The fat used may be butter, bacon drippings, or salad oil.

The pancake or flapjack might almost be called the symbol of American camp life. North, South, East, and West, pancakes are eaten by the dozen.

Of course the experienced camp chef flips his cakes instead of using a cake turner. You will command an admiring audience when you can make your cakes do double and triple somersaults.

To make corn cakes for 6 to 8 people use:
2 cups white flour
1 cup corn meal
3 heaping tbsps. milk powder
1 heaping tbsp. powdered egg yolk or 1 or 2 fresh eggs (not essential)
1 tsp. salt
3 tsps. baking powder
Water to make a thin batter
3 tbsps. melted butter

If you are not using powdered milk, substitute fresh milk or canned milk and water.

Mix the dry ingredients and add the water, fresh eggs if used, and melted butter. The batter should be thin enough so that it will flow out of its own accord until it is about one-fourth of an inch thick in the pan. Adjust the temperature of the pan so that the cakes will cook through in just the time it takes to brown them. If it is too hot they will be "doughy" inside when the outside is brown, and if it is too cool, they will get leathery before they are brown. They should be light and tender with a golden brown crust.

Frying Small Fish

Roll the fish thoroughly in flour, corn meal, or buckwheat flour and fry in a good hot pan until golden brown. Turn carefully only once, so as not to mess them up. Sprinkle with salt when turning.

And now I hope that these few recipes and suggestions have given you a good flying start on your career as a camp cook. I hope also that you will go on and learn to bake delicious hot-bread, cake, and deep dish apple pie, to broil beautiful steaks, and make creamy puddings, magnificent goulashes, and even fancy cookies. There is no end to what you can do.

Many happy returns of a hearty appetite!

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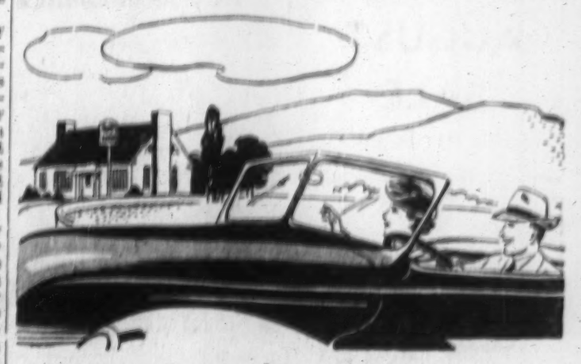

"LOOK! here's a restaurant that is Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor"

How enjoyable is a good meal after a long drive! And how satisfying to know that there is a restaurant near by which advertises in The Christian Science Monitor! Keep posted on the good places to dine by reading the advertisements in this newspaper.

The Home Forum

Telegraph Hill

OURS MAY HAVE BEEN only the same sort of absorption in self the present dwellers on the Hill manifest. As we gave small thought to the Spaniards, to the gold miners and traders who built the fort on the hill above us, so present Hill dwellers must think of us who were there in the early 1920's as little to be reckoned in either worth or interest. And maybe we aren't. But the Hill dwellers are like that. What we had been to Bret Harte, who lived and worked there, they are to us. We were, however, the last to know the Hill as it had been for fifty years or more, and as it can never be again.

* * *

Telegraph Hill rises sheer from San Francisco Bay, flanked on a curving north and east side by Fisherman's Wharf and Embarcadero, lapped around its south and westerly sides by the streets of the city, Montgomery, Kearney, Broadway, Columbus Circle; and, in that day, especially by the restaurants, Fior d'Italia, Tour Eiffel, Grace's, L'Universe, Maria's, Begin's. Grant avenue and Chinatown were just a little way off, the Chinese Theater being hard by Grant on Broadway.

Little Italy had built its own rookery on the top of the Hill years before that, replacing the Irish, who moved off in a body to the Mission district—or so an Irish sailor, home from the sea after twenty years, and met along the goat path on the cliff one night, had told us. We squeezed in where we could, taking over some of the Green Street tenements (then known politely as apartments), from the windows of which went our daily rubbish and rejection slips in a three-hundred-foot drop to a vacant lot below; except that the rejection slips sometimes blew in at the window of a painter who, to embarrass us, plastered one of his walls with them. The stuff didn't stay long on the vacant lots. We weren't being unsanitary. The goats the Italians kept ate everything, even the rejection slips.

On the north slope of the Hill, at the end of Montgomery, was the Compound, with Julius' Castle then as now at its corner. A high board fence surrounded the six or seven little shingled houses in the Compound, from which, at night, came our loud talk and argument. On Sundays Julius would sometimes cook chicken for us, and such chicken, too, as he seldom prepared for his customers. Julius did not open his restaurant on Sundays, but walked in the morning with his collie dogs, and in the afternoon was pleased to let a few of us come in and talk and eat.

* * *

I'm not being unduly secretive about that "us," though I shall scarcely use names. Many came and went, but permanent Hill dwellers included an elderly, courtly, and mannered American poet whose name is well known even today; a dramatic critic from one of the newspapers; a Mexican Indian painter of some reputation; a news reporter whose influence with the police blotter had recently made it possible for his new mystery serial to appear on the front pages of all the papers as an actual happening; a labor novelist who read us chapters from his work in progress, and who has since become the editor of a Communist paper in New York; a sculptor as well known in Paris as in San Francisco; several actors; a maker of marionettes; the head of the advertising department of a large downtown store; a bookstore owner, an Austrian exile, who was in that day something of a rarity; a magazine writer who had published some books on the South Seas, and one who was doing the life of a great naturalist; a poetess or two; and two or three of us from the campus at Berkeley—schoolboys.

I don't know what drew us together, and yet I should not like to undervalue that attraction. It was a motley group, indeed; but in some ways it was a better university than the one we ferried across the bay each day to attend. Certainly it laid low our tendencies to intolerance. Even today, when I read the articles of the editor I have mentioned, I find it difficult to condemn him for making political and social choices that were, perhaps, as much a part of his background as my different choices have been of mine. You have some sympathy for anyone you have seen formulating his ideas, so to speak, on the other end of a log.

* * *

But in the sights and sounds of the Hill we all took complete pleasure. We found humor in the goats which rose out of the mist in our paths as we started in the early mornings for the city. We waited together at the friendly Italian stores for new cheeses, for such unaccustomed delicacies as Spanish peas and the hot peppers we were learning to use. We laughed together with a jolly pair we came to call Tweedledum and Tweedledee, mountainous brothers who cooked the fragrant and delicious Italian bread that came in great, golden-brown crusted loaves. We frequented the same restaurants, often with French and Italian workingmen, eating cheaply but very well, and talking, talking—I can't remember about what.

We became theater-minded at the last, and produced "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet" and "The Devil's Disciple," but I do not recall that they were great successes. We went on Sunday afternoons to the concerts Papa Hertz and the San Francisco Symphony gave at the Curran Theater. The great names of American orchestras of today were hardly more than names to us then; the radio had not introduced us to Stokowski, Koussevitsky, Barbirolli, Toscanini, Walter, Monteux. We thought, not unnaturally, that Papa Hertz and his orchestra were wonderful. Had there ever been Wagner played as he played it?

* * *

The great arcs of cable and cement which span the Bay and the Gate were not in then, of course, and we were never free from the sounds of the ferries bleating back and forth in the fog and in the night, like so many lost and complaining sheep.

We were, I'm afraid, very, very insular. We were curious about little that lay east of the wharfage from the Sausalito ferry slip to the China Basin. We cared only for what happened in San Francisco. Los Angeles was an upstart pueblo where people who wanted weather retired for a month or so in the winter. Names of Hollywood stars were never mentioned, except that we did like Chaplin films. Seattle and Portland and Vancouver were almost as remote as Alaska, and just as uninteresting. (Because I had come from the north country I made feeble efforts to point out that there was much there to be admired, but no one paid any attention.) New York was a stopping-off place on the way to Paris or London; but no one wanted to live there.

* * *

In summer, the bay was a delight every passing hour; but in the winter it gave unobstructed path to a north wind which blew a gale from the upper bay, past Mare Island and Tiburon. We talked at great length of poetry, of Miss Millet and Emily Dickinson and Ezra Pound, and a former Oakland girl named Gertrude Stein; of music, of Stravinsky, and Schoenberg, and Debussy and Ravel; of art, of Monet and Manet and Renoir and Pablo Picasso; and we knew very little about any of them, I'm pretty sure. At least I didn't. But our words made rich sounds in our ears, and I doubt very much if we were wasting our evenings any more than people waste them today, at the movies or around their radios. We were, I must say, greatly pleased with ourselves; and probably that means that we were smug.

Reminiscence was concerned largely with the immediate great who had touched our shore or were native to it. Gelett Burgess' "Purple Cow" was still a fresh memory. There were those who had known, however slightly, the personalities hidden behind the names of Joaquin Miller, Frank Norris, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Jack London, Stevenson, and the like. I remember how we relished proving one of them wrong. "Why, I knew the very man Twain was writing about, he's told me a dozen times it didn't happen that way at all," was a favorite phrase among us.

* * *

Let it not be thought that I am making a case against the infiltration of knowledge that comes over the sound waves today. I know lads of ten who can name all the baseball and football players in the major and minor leagues and in the college and professional teams, who have on the tip of their tongues the names of every movie and radio star and most of the salient facts about their lives. I know young men and women of college age who have heard all the music ever written, and have seen most of the plays and read most of the books. I am not one to inveigh against this, though I know there is knowledge not to be gained this way, by rote. I don't profess to say how they'll get it, but I think they will. I gained a very valuable, and a memorable, lesson one night from the taxi drivers in front of the Ferry Building. Five of us, abreast, and just off a Royal Mail packet from which we had picked up three of our number, found them grinning at us as we passed, and calling tauntingly, "Hi, your lordship! Right this way, your lordship! Taxi, your lordship!" I didn't know what it was about until we had passed on by; then I realized that we were all five carrying sticks. I hung my inexpensive little cane on a box of cabbages in the produce district as we walked along toward the Fior d'Italia, where we were having dinner. I knew the cab drivers knew I didn't belong to that cane, however native this affectation might have been to the others. I can say truthfully that I have never missed it from that day to this; and I have remembered the incident with a little grateful flush of pride in the American taxi man whenever I have been tempted to do anything, since then, that I knew to be as foreign to me as carrying that stick was.

* * *

I never go near the Hill any more. Someone has built a tower on it, and there are new apartment houses going up all over it, with basement garages. We knew even then that the Hill was the best place in the city to live. I'm glad we could have it while we could afford it; and it doesn't seem to matter so much that its pleasures can now only be bought. I'm pretty sure that what I got from the Hill couldn't be bought.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

Summer Afternoon

Now lulled and sleepy sound
Lies dreamily on the air,
A winged and swimming hawk,
Light-blinded, vaguely there.

Above the lustrous boughs,
Along the sun-white sky,
All sound rests on a wing,
And floats, oh, vaguely high.

Then silently as light
Around the earth is curled,
Sleep comes: but is it I
Who sleep—or just the world?

KEITH THOMAS

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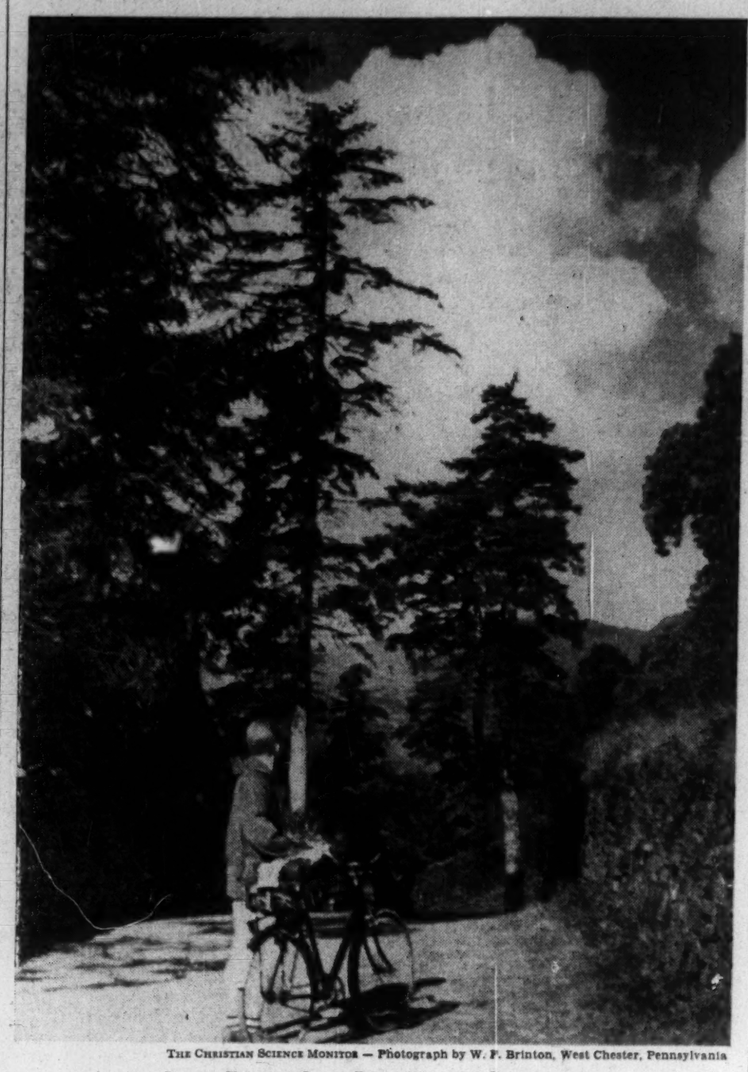
Hilltop

Fancy drives,
As fancy will,
Up the unfamiliar hill.

Waving acres,
Gleaming gold,
Church and spire,
Wood and wold.

Fancy drives,
As fancy will,
Up the unfamiliar hill.

ROBERT E. KEY



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by W. F. Brinton, West Chester, Pennsylvania

IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT, NEAR GRASMERE

The summit reached, the far hills lay
So many pedaled miles away
That clouds seem hills and trees grow there
In lands incomparably fair.
This is horizon made of land and sky,
Part by the wish, part by the eye.

J. R.

A Little Boy Explores The Wheat

DAVID SLIPPED OUT of the barn and, keeping it between him and the house, hurried through the young cottonwoods and came out on the edge of the wheat fields.

The greenness was just beginning to show a golden tinge. The wheat stood up tall and straight and there was a constant shush! shush! as the wind moved across it. David loved that strange whispering sound, which seemed to go on forever down in the green worlds of the stalks. He wished he might find out what it meant. But Ma had never let him go out in the fields alone and you couldn't hear anything properly when there were grown people along. They always had something to talk about, instead of listening to what the wheat was saying, and they would not let you go away by yourself to follow the shadows—queer shadows that the wind made as it bent the heavy heads this way or that. . . .

He took a few steps forward, parting heavy grain that closed noiselessly back of him. His feet sank into ridges of soft earth, ridges that the plow had made. The stalks were so tall that they met above his head and walking through them was like being in a world which was all swaying, green light. . . .

David's sturdy legs were growing tired from struggling along through the grain, better lie down for a little while and rest. . . .

Burrowing down into a small depression, the little boy lay with one arm flung above his head. Around him the world was green, green everywhere save on one slender stalk where a caterpillar was creeping slowly up to the light, his black and gold body standing out as though etched against the prevailing greenness. It was a long climb and the caterpillar went cautiously, pausing every now and then as though to make sure he was on the right road.

Overhead, the patches of sky that showed through the stalks were vividly blue. To-day they seemed so close that you might almost reach up a hand to touch them. . . .

Around him the wheat billowed gently. It seemed moving, drifting over and beneath him, lifting him up. Now he was floating away in its green arms. It rocked him softly—up and down! Up and down!—From "Blue Meadows," by MAY STANLEY. (Boston: Little Brown.)

Finding God in the Sanctuary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CENTURIES AGO, the Psalmist of Israel uttered his longing to find the living God. "My soul thirsteth for thee," he cried (Psalms 63:1, 2), "my flesh longeth for thee in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is; to see thy power and thy glory, so as I have seen thee in the sanctuary." Through the ages this same craving has persisted—the deepest the human heart can know. That prayer of long ago brings to thought a certain beautiful passage, among the many that Mary Baker Eddy has written on prayer. She has said (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 15), "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness."

It is here that the Christian Scientist gains those gleams of the glory of God's presence, and feels the healing power of divine truth, silencing the world's aggressive and confusing voices. Here is the true sanctuary where the clamor and discord of material sense are shut out, and the earnest longing and seeking for the purity, peace, and harmony of spiritual living find their answer in the realization that, since good is infinite, evil is only an illusion—a passing cloud—which can never alter or destroy a single true idea, or reverse or render ineffective its unceasing activity.

Sanctuary has been defined, in part, as "a sacred and holy site; a place of refuge and protection." "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings" we may treasure the eternal things of Spirit—things not seen by the human eye; things not known to material sense. Here is our refuge and protection from the world's alarms and temptations. To be continually conscious of God's presence is to dwell in "the secret place of the most High." This is in accord with the Master's assurance (Luke 17:21) that "the kingdom of God is within you." In vain we seek it in outward environment. It is to be found only within individual consciousness. Any church edifice, from the noblest cathedral to the humblest little meeting house set among the quiet hills, is but a shadow of that inner sanctuary wherein we become conscious of the divine presence, and realize spiritual man's unity with God. How clearly this truth is revealed in the words (Hebrews 9:11), "Christ being come an high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands"!

Mrs. Eddy declares the real Church to be "the structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle" (Science and Health, p. 583). And in the next paragraph she says, "The Church is that institution, which affords proof of its utility and is found elevating the race."

It is through prayer that we enter the sanctuary. In "No and Yes" (p. 36), Mrs. Eddy writes: "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loved us. Prayer begets an awakened desire to be and do good." Since it is possible to pray unceasingly by the constant acknowledgment of God's allness, and the denial of all that is unlike God, good, it is possible always to be in the sanctuary. As we demonstrate the allness of God, good, we abide in "the structure of Truth and Love."

In Christian Science, "one affection" is understood to mean love for the one God, divine Mind. This alone enables us "to include all mankind in one affection," in the certainty that all reality must be Love and Love's reflection. And in this spiritual oneness there can be nothing unlovable or unloved; no enmity, no fear, no selfishness; no material objects or aims at war with and preying upon one another. We cannot, in Christianly scientific practice, condone or ignore the evil manifested by imperfect and unloving mortals, but we can, by denying these misrepresentations of the real man, dispel the mist of false belief, and endeavor more and more to manifest the real man, the man made in God's own image and likeness.

The Psalmist asked (Psalms 42:2), "When shall I come and appear before God?" In Christian Science we learn that since God, Mind, is infinite, all reality is the reflection or manifestation of Mind, Spirit, Love. Hence it emphatically denies all identification with evil, with anything that presents the universe as material—with discord, corruption, mortality. It constantly pleads the allness and oneness of God, good—that infinite, divine intelligence which is perfect Love. It declares and invokes the power of divine Mind's omnipresent activity.

In this way we learn to take refuge from the world of sense, with its conflict, its failures and futilities, and find sanctuary in "the secret place of the most High."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Gott im Heiligtum finden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

VOR JAHRHUNDERTEN äußerte der Psalmist Israels seine Sehnsucht, den lebendigen Gott zu finden. „Es dürstet meine Seele nach dir", rief er aus (Ps. 63, 1. 2), „mein Fleisch verlangt nach dir in einem trockenen und dürren Lande, da kein Wasser ist. Daselbst sehe ich nach dir in deinem Heilgtum, wollte gerne schauen deine Macht und Ehre". Durch die Jahrhunderte hindurch hat dasselbe Sehnen—das tiefste, das das Menschenherz kennen kann—angehalten. Dieses Gebet aus alter Zeit erinnert an eine gewisse herrliche Stelle unter den vielen, die Mary Baker Eddy über das Gebet geschrieben hat. Sie lautet (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 15): „In dem stillen Heiligtum ernsten Sehnens müssen wir die Sünde leugnen und die Allheit Gottes geltend machen".

Hier gewinnt der Christliche Wissenschafter jene Lichtblicke der Herrlichkeit der Gegenwart Gottes und fühlt die heilende Kraft der göttlichen Wahrheit, die die anmaßenden und verwirrenden Stimmen der Welt zum Schweigen bringt. Hier ist das wahre Heiligtum, wo der Lärm und Mißklang des materiellen Sinnes ausgeschlossen ist und das ernste Sehnen und Trachten nach der Reinheit, dem Frieden und der Harmonie geistigen Lebens seine Erhörung in der Erkenntnis findet, daß, da das Gute unendlich ist, das Böse nur eine Trugvorstellung—eine vorüberziehende Wolke—ist, die nie eine einzige wahre Idee ändern oder vernichten noch ihre unaufhörliche Tätigkeit umkehren oder unwirksam machen kann.

Ein Wörterbuch erklärt Heiligtum als „eine geweihte und heilige Stätte; eine Stätte der Zuflucht und des Schutzes". „In dem stillen Heiligtum ernsten Sehnens" können wir die ewigen Dinge des Geistes schätzen—Dinge, die das menschliche Auge nicht sieht, Dinge, die dem materiellen Sinn unbekannt sind. Hier ist unsere Zuflucht und unser Schutz vor den Unruhen und Versuchungen der Welt: Sich beständig der Gegenwart Gottes bewußt sein, heißt „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten" bleiben. Dies stimmt überein mit des Meisters Versicherung (Luk. 17, 21): „Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch". Vergeblich suchen wir es in äußerer Umgebung. Es ist nur im individuellen Bewußtsein zu finden. Jedes Kirchengebäude, vom prächtigsten Dom bis zum bescheidensten entlegenen Bethäuschen, ist nur ein Schatten jenes inneren Heiligtums, worin wir uns der göttlichen Gegenwart und des geistigen Menschen Einssein mit Gott bewußt werden. Wie klar doch diese Wahrheit in den Worten geoffenbart ist (Hebr. 9, 11): „Christus aber ist gekommen, daß er sei ein Hoherpriester der zukünftigen Güter, . . . durch eine größere und vollkommenere Hütte, die nicht mit der Hand gemacht ist"!

Mrs. Eddy erklärt die wirkliche Kirche als „den Bau der Wahrheit und Liebe; alles, was auf dem göttlichen Prinzip beruht und von ihm ausgeht" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 583). Und im nächsten Abschnitt schreibt sie: „Die Kirche ist diejenige Einrichtung, die den Beweis ihrer Nützlichkeit erbringt, und die das Menschengeschlecht hebt".

Durch Gebet treten wir in das Heiligtum ein. In „Nein und Ja" (S. 39) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Wahrhaft beten heißt nicht Gott um Liebe bitten; es heißt lieben lernen und alle Menschen in einer Liebe einschließen. Durch das Gebet machen wir uns die Liebe zunutze, mit der Er uns liebt. Das Gebet erzeugt ein waches Verlangen, gut zu sein und Gutes zu tun". Da es durch beständiges Anerkennen der Allheit Gottes und Verneinen alles dessen, was Gott, dem Guten, unähnlich ist, möglich ist, ohne Unterlaß zu beten, ist es möglich, immer im Heiligtum zu sein. Wenn wir die Allheit Gottes, des Guten, beweisen, bleiben wir in „dem Bau der Wahrheit und Liebe".

Unter der „einen Liebe" versteht man in der Christlichen Wissenschaft Liebe zu dem einen Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt. Nur dies befähigt uns, „alle Menschen in eine Liebe einzuschließen" in der Gewißheit, daß alle Wirklichkeit die Liebe und die Widerspiegelung der Liebe sein muß. Und in dieser geistigen Einheit kann es nichts Unliebenswürdiges oder Ungeliebtes geben, keine Feindschaft, keine Furcht, keine Selbstsucht; keine materiellen Dinge oder Ziele, die einander befehden und ausbeuten. Wir können in der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Praxis das durch unvollkommene und lieblose Sterbliche bekundete Böse nicht übersehen oder unbeachtet lassen; aber wir können durch Verneinen dieser unwahren Darstellung des wirklichen Menschen den Nebel falscher Annahme vertreiben und uns immer mehr bemühen, den wirklichen Menschen zu bekunden, den Menschen, den Gott zu seinem eigenen Bild und Gleichnis machte.

Der Psalmist fragt (Ps. 42, 3): „Wann werde ich dahin kommen, daß ich Gottes Angesicht schaue?" In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir verstehen, daß alle Wirklichkeit die Widerspiegelung oder Kundwerdung des Gemüts, des Geistes, der Liebe ist, da Gott, das Gemüt, unendlich ist. Daher verneint sie nachdrücklich alle Identifizierung mit dem Bösen, mit allem, was das Weltall als materiell darstellt—mit Disharmonie, Verderbnis, Sterblichkeit. Sie hält beständig die Allheit und Einheit Gottes, des Guten aufrecht—jene unendliche göttliche Intelligenz, die die vollkommene Liebe ist. Sie erklärt und erfleht die Macht der allgegenwärtigen Tätigkeit des göttlichen Gemüts.

In dieser Weise lernen wir der Sinnenwelt mit ihrem Konflikt, ihren Mißerfolgen und Nutzlosigkeiten entgehen und unter „dem Schirm des Höchsten" das Heiligtum finden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

In "The States"

IN THE EARLY fall of 1850 we were all excitement to hear the result of California's knock at the door of the Union; and as the day approached when the steamer would bring the decision, many eyes were strained toward Telegraph Hill. At length the signal went up—the Oregon was outside the heads and would soon be in the harbor. As she neared, another signal indicated that she carried flying colors, implying good news, and presently she appeared in sight of those who, like ourselves, overlooked North Beach, gay with streamers and flags of all nations, —the Stars and Stripes most prominent, and, above them, straightened out by the generous wind which seemed to blow a long breath on purpose, floated the longest streamer of all, displaying the words "California Admitted"! The roar of cannon rolled over the waters, and met answering roars from fort and ships. Everybody was laughing. "Now we are at home again!" cried one. "Yes," was the answer, "and remember, all, we must no more talk of going to 'The States' nor hearing from 'The States.' We are in 'The States'!"—From "A Frontier Lady," by SARAH ROYCE. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

On Being Lent a Car

With yeoman boots upon my feet,
A wisp of grass behind my ear;
In joy and impudence complete,
I sniff the good smells here.

My hands run through the golden grass,
And rumple up the emerald fern;
And things unseeing eyes might pass
Mine see, and, seeing, learn.

As rich as any duke I sprawl,
In lordly idleness to lie;
The skylarks answer to my call
And tumble from the sky.

And London now is far away,
And post and telephone are far;
Because your kindness found a way
To let me have your car.

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COBHAM

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1939

Cork Company, Consolidating, To Double Jobs

Armstrong firm will add two units to South Braintree plant in current changes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass., Aug. 17—Employment at the Armstrong Cork Company will be doubled and two new brick units will be added to its plant in a consolidation of the firm's two divisions, here and in Lancaster, Pa., it was announced today.

By the consolidation the mechanical rubber division and the shoe products division of the company will be moved from Pennsylvania to South Braintree, W. G. Brooks, general superintendent, stated.

Add to Employment

Not only will the consolidation bring some products of the firm nearer the market, particularly the shoe supplies, but the opportunity for employment will ease, to some extent, the welfare burden in South Braintree, Mr. Brooks declared. About 125 are now employed at the plant.

Likewise the addition of two new brick plants, one of two stories and the other of a single story, will provide new tax revenue for the town, he pointed out, thus bringing additional assistance.

This consolidation is the second step in a program inaugurated by the town of Braintree's industrial committee to secure additional industry. This committee has worked jointly with the Braintree Chamber of Commerce under George B. Hall, the President, and Mr. Brooks, who is Vice-President of the Chamber in addition to his position as superintendent of the company.

The story of the development of the Armstrong Cork Company in South Braintree began three years ago when the company purchased the Stedman Rubber Flooring Company, originators of the modern type of rubber flooring. It has continued to produce this commodity.

The manufacture of rubber tile at South Braintree, combined with the processing of linoleum, linotile, cork tile, and asphalt tile at Lancaster enabled the company to be in a position to offer a complete line of floor coverings to the trade.

The present equipment now in use at Lancester will be installed in the new plant.

Products Contemplated

Products include those of cork, rubber, and synthetic rubber which are generally used throughout industry for many services. These include such products as hydraulic cups, packings, flexible couplings, oil seals, cork fabric for setting glass in automobile windows, and a soft cushiony material used as an underlisting for golf club handles. These products which combine the advantages of both cork and rubber are supplied in roll and sheet form and in died and molded parts.

The shoe products to be made at South Braintree include box toes, sole stock, and cushion cork. Cushion cork, a new product, is used primarily as a midsoling material and as a cut filler piece.

Textile products include cork, rubber, and synthetic rubber such as spinning and temple roll coverings, ribbon materials for loom rolls and cloth measuring machines, and long draft aprons. Long draft aprons of synthetic rubber, a new development, is expected to become a product of major importance.

The plant management will be under the direction of Mr. Brooks.

Foreign War Veterans Prepare for Conclave

A program of variety—speeches on unemployment and democracy, a street parade of the Military Order of Cooties, and a pageant of drums by "the most noise producing" drum corps in the United States—is scheduled for the 40th National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to be held in Boston Aug. 27 to Sept. 1.

Mayor La Guardia of New York City, heading a 70-piece band of the New York Police Post, will attend the encampment. Early forecasts predict more than 60,000 visitors will be in Boston for the festivities.

Most spectacular feature of the convention will be the military parade on Tuesday, Aug. 29, in which veterans from many chapters will take part, making the march—in the words of those in charge of publicity—a "monster" affair. A large reviewing stand for this parade is now under construction on Tremont Street, near Park.

Following the parade will be a State dinner of 500, including prominent figures in Massachusetts public life and high officials of the V. F. W.

Fireworks Display

Wednesday evening marks another spectacular event of the encampment—the display of fireworks on the Boston Common to be set off at 11 p. m. by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Among national leaders who will address the various encampment sessions will be Dr. Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Securty Board, discussing "Social Security and the Veterans."

Others include: Col. Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War; Hugh Wilson, Ambassador to Germany; Capt. A. A. Nicholson, who will represent the National Association of Manufacturers, and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Among the strictly entertainment features for the encampment is the "pageant of drums," a drum contest to be held at Harvard Stadium on Wednesday of convention week.

Winning Drum Corps

The Royal Oaks, Michigan, Drum Corps, now titleholder, in the Veterans of Foreign Wars organization, has issued an open challenge, "a real defi," to the Marlboro Drum Corps of the American Legion, for a duel. But there is also a proviso that should the Royal Oak Corps lose out in the finals at Harvard Stadium the winner of the Veterans title, from whatever city or town, shall go ahead with the match contest.

As yet no reply has been received from the Marlboro Corps but word has reached the Veterans that the challenge will be accepted and that approval will be given this acceptance by the national officers of the Legion.

The Pageant of Drums will see and hear 100 drum corps from every part of the United States in competition. The title contest narrows down to ten teams from which the national titleholder may come as the winner of the finals meets the Royal Oaks Corps in final competition.

Order of Cooties

As for the Military Order of Cooties. This adjunct of the veterans will hold a sub-encampment of its own, climaxed by the cootie parade! The "cooties" will register on Monday at the Hotel Touraine. At 12 noon, the annual business session and election of officers of the order will be held at the hotel followed by the annual national banquet to be broadcast on a national hook-up.

Following the banquet the annual National Street Parade of the "cooties" will be on the streets of Boston at 10 p. m., headed by Supreme Commander Patrick Houle.

In the spectacular parade will be 14 Councillor Districts which comprise the entire United States. It is expected that more than 3,500 cooties in fun and frolic will parade with more than 75 bands and drum corps.

Tuesday, members of the Military Order of the Cooties will parade with their respective States in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Military Parade which is expected to take nearly eight hours to pass a given point.

State dinner and reunion of the Massachusetts Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and their Ladies Auxiliary will be held on Tuesday evening. This will follow the participation of the Massachusetts Department in the military parade of the national convention.

Governor Asks Help of Legion In Aiding Youth

Urges them to assist in getting young people a chance to get started in business.

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today asked the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, in convention here, to assist in keeping the youth of the Nation happy.

"The problem of keeping youth happy confronts us," he said. "Now that we are getting along in years, our greatest interest lies in youth. It is felt that youth has got to have the support of this organization."

He asked the Legion, of which he is an active member, to support his fact-finding commission, which he said was formed solely to "furnish insurance of security for our youth in the future."

"We have a fact finding commission making a survey of industries, private agencies and organizations such as this to try to find out what can be done to make it more possible for the youth of today to get started," he said.

Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, told the convention "we have chaos and confusion on all sides," but that "we can face the future unafraid."

As the convention opened, Department Treasurer Charles J. McCarty of Boston recommended that annual dues be increased to cut down a mounting deficit.

Louis Aronson of the all Dorchester Post of Boston succeeded in having passed an amendment to the order of business to permit the Resolutions Committee to make a final report before the end of the Friday session. Last year, at Worcester, he said, a parade prevented fair hearing of resolutions.

"It is time," he said, "to decide if we come here to parade or conduct business."

Among appointments approved were: John Burke, Medfield, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee; Robert Ginivan, Lowell, Convention Chairman; Basil B. Mulligan Attleboro, Chairman of Constitutional Amendments; Charles B. Mahoney, Melrose, Parliamentarian.

State Commander John J. Maguire, presiding, in leading 30 seconds of silent prayer for the recovery of Past Department Commander James Duane, ill in Arizona, asked the Legionnaires to remember their departed comrades. He also urged them to "throw the hammer away" in the interest of unity in convention business.

Past National Commander Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn announced rulings by which nurses and yeomanettes had been given the status of veterans. He also announced Attorney General Paul A. Dever had ruled veterans would be exempted from a $25 fee charged insurance brokers.

Mr. Ginivan told the convention that of 771 accredited delegates, 416 had registered early today.

Speakers included George Murray, Acting Mayor of Boston, and Past Department Commanders Leo Harlow, James P. Rose, and John Walsh.

A Gladioli Admirer

By a Staff Photographer

"Can Any Flowers Be Lovelier?"

Something like that question is on the lips of little Miss Barbara Bliss, lost in admiration as she inspects one of the entries in the Seabrook Nurseries Gold Medal Exhibit at the flower show at Horticultural Hall which closes this evening at 9 o'clock.

Streamlined Massachusetts Legislature?

Revision of system to 'serve people' better asked by taxpayers' agent—Unicameral?

Major overhauling of Massachusetts legislative machinery "to make it better serve the people" was proposed today by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, in a review of the 1939 Legislature issued today.

"No other legislative assembly in the country sits as long as does ours. One important reason is that it is the Massachusetts practice to have committee hearings and reports followed by formal action in one or perhaps both houses upon every matter introduced, no matter how trivial or absurd.

Asks Shorter Sessions

"Long ago the Congress of the United States and legislatures elsewhere learned that the public welfare could not be served by such a process. Massachusetts should profit by their example."

Mr. MacDonald insisted shorter sessions would make the question of legislative salaries less acute. On this question he sharply criticized Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge, for resignation on the ground that the $2,000 biennial pay amounts only to $19 a week.

The Executive Director stated that by Mr. Blanchard's action in resigning before completing his term, the Senator actually was paid at the rate of $60 a week.

At the same time Mr. MacDonald announced the Federation will investigate the advisability of establishing in Massachusetts a unicameral legislature such as now operates in Nebraska.

Gains Listed

High lights of the 1939 legislative sessions Mr. MacDonald listed as:

1. A $14,516,475 cut in the original budget estimates submitted by the Governor. The Federation had proposed a $24,000,000 slash.
2. A decrease of four-fifths of 1 per cent in the operating and maintenance cost of state government, outside the uncontrollable increases in public welfare, and debt service.
3. A slight decline in real estate taxes in the next two years as the result of distribution of $9,600,000 annualy from the highway fund to the cities and towns.
4. New legislation providing strict competitive bidding on state contracts, greater budget control and a local referendum procedure on proposed bond issues.

The Federation executive hailed the $14,516,475 cut in the State budget but insisted the cut was still too small, particularly in view of the record size of the budget which he figured at $153,340,126, almost $500,000 below the figure released by State officials.

Curley Budgets Exceeded

While the claim has been made that the present budget is high because of unavoidable increase in public welfare and debt service, Mr. MacDonald claimed the decrease in operating and maintenance items amount only to four-fifths of one per cent of the previous two years. However, the Saltonstall operating and maintenance costs were nine per cent higher than the budgets of former Gov. James M. Curley, he said.

"It can be said for the legislative session just ended," Mr. Mac-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Making Weasels Change Furs A New Feat for Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall probably was as mystified as a number of youngsters and other museum visitors will be in ensuing weeks when he pressed an electric button at the New England Museum of Natural History this afternoon and saw two brown weasels in an autumn setting change to winter dress of snow white fur against a bleak winter scene.

The Governor was invited to officiate at the first operation of the museum's new "dissolving habitat group," said by Bradford Washburn, Museum Director, to be the only museum exhibit of its kind in the country. It is the first in a series of habitat groups planned by Mr. Washburn to illustrate seasonal changes in the appearance of animals.

The simple explanation of the phenomenon lies in the current expression, "It's done with mirrors." It is, to the extent that "Belgian black glass" is used to change the setting. Viewing the two brown weasels, the spectator is looking through the Belgian glass set at a 45-degree angle, sloping away from the front. The animals, in the rear, are lighted from their own section.

When the lights automatically change to a bluish tint and the animals turn white, the spectator is looking at a reflection of two other animals, mounted in the top and front of the case and lighted from above. The Belgian glass is dark below and behind, and therefore becomes a mirrored surface.

The dissolving habitat group presentation is the work of John Patterson, preparator at the Museum. He says it is an adaptation of an old stage trick, the mirror illusion, with which he experimented in "amateur magician" days. It has been used for advertising displays and is similar to the excellent groups illustrating the work of the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard in the corridors of the United States Building at the New York World's Fair. The habitat group is the work of James L. Clark, artist and natural scientist of New York.

Bridgeport Company Picketed by 400 On Closed Shop Issue

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Four hundred employees of the Warner Brothers Company, Inc., began picketing the plant today as company officials and organizers of the Corset Workers' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, awaited each others' next move.

The strikers, who left the plant yesterday, voted today to continue their protest until the company acceded to demands for a closed shop contract affecting the corset department and a five-cent hourly increase in pay for shipping room employees.

John Field, President of the Warner Brothers Company, said he understood the major issue was the closed shop, and asserted he hoped "There will be no long fight, but if there must be, we will not hesitate to accept it. The company has always maintained the policy of letting its employees decide for themselves."

Sign Flexibility Given to Users By New Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass. — Neon signs with individual letter and number units which will make it possible for advertisers to change their announcements as often as they please have been patented by two Haverhill men.

The new signs may be made up to suit the owner by a simple process of changing the letters and spacing of the letters. The inventor feel their discovery makes the neon sign as flexible and practicable as any other type of bulletin.

Each letter for the new type of sign is made individually and may be inserted into separate sockets. The sockets are easily moved back and forth in the tray of the sign. Colorless units, called "jumpers," fill in for spacing to maintain the circuit of the sign. Varied colors may be used in the same word or phrase of the sign.

Patriarca Held On Indictment In $3,278 Theft

Raymond L. S. Patriarca, convict whose parole last December caused an uproar, was indicted today for robbery of $3,278.63 from the Oxford Print Company by a Suffolk County grand jury.

At the same time, the grand jury reported two indictments against Joseph F. Allen, Boston police officer, for conspiracy to steal and for requesting and accepting the promise of a bribe in the Petzold case.

The robbery for which Patriarca was indicted took place at the Oxford Print building on Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, March 19, 1937. Patriarca was arrested at the time but was not held.

The publicity attendant to his pardon by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Governor's Council last December after he had served but 80 days of a three-year sentence for another robbery, led to his recognition by photographs published in the press and identified by witnesses of the Oxford Print holdup.

Patriarca was re-arrested for the Brighton robbery June 14 shortly after he was returned from Florida. Previously, Patriarca was indicted while in Florida following his parole as an accessory to an automobile theft. This indictment was handed down by a Middlesex County grand jury.

Allen was indicted by the grand jury today for conspiring with Paul A. Petzold — former Boston police officer accused of engaging in a career of crime—to steal from a Howard Johnson restaurant on Huntington Avenue. On a second indictment, Allen was accused of bribery.

Allen pleaded not guilty to both counts. He admitted having been approached by Petzold but told the court that he reported immediately the details of the conversation to his superior officer Lieut. Harrington B. Wyand. Allen was suspended from the department this morning by Superintendent Fallon pending settlement of the case.

Brookline Garden Rises in Drab Spot

Attracting much attention in Brookline is the colorful arrangement of flower beds in the rear of an apartment block at 50 St. Paul Street and 47 Alton Place. Hundreds of plants and shrubs have been set out over an area of approximately 5,000 square feet while many unsightly objects usually found in such places have been hidden away in a general beautifying program.

Flower beds have been seeded so that there is a profusion of flowers and color at all times of the blossoming season.

The owner of the property, Martin Wax, invites the public to view the beauty spot as evidence of what can be done with a few seeds towards improving what ordinarily would be a drab spot.

Morning Cat Calls; Who Owns Cats?

Boston health authorities were distracted from their usual routine today by a yowl of protesting taxpayers against early morning cat concerts in a West Roxbury neighborhood. But Boston can't do anything about the matter, it was decided.

Eric A. Nelson, a well-known real estate figure, complained to City Hall that his constituents have been unable to sleep of late because of the feline inharmony. He thought the health authorities might envoke a clause in the City charter empowering them to act.

Meanwhile, Dr. Frederick J. Bailey, acting Health Commissioner, launched an investigation. It was reported that there was considerable snooping along the backyard fences of West Roxbury in the early hours, this morning. Were the cats guilty of disturbing the peace?

Very possibly, announced Joseph Cahalan, Secretary of the Board of Health. But Boston is powerless to act, he said, because it is believed the cats come from Dedham.

Wage-Hour Fight Must Be Kept Up, Andrews Declares

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall lauded the American Federation of Labor today as an "unsurpassed defender of American liberties and the American standard of living."

In a statement issued in conjunction with the annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, an affiliate of the A. F. of L., the Governor urged the labor union group to extend its "already notable contributions" to the progress of the country.

Last week, Mr. Saltonstall was censured by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on the ground that he had broken his campaign promises to help labor through the adoption of liberal legislation. He won a measure of approval last night, however, when he withdrew the State police from the strike area at South Barre after weeks of demands for this action from the Federation.

In his statement, issued at the request of the New York Journal-American, the Governor said:

"I have been asked to give my opinion as to what the American Federation of Labor, state and national, can do to bring the greatest good to labor, to business, and industry, and the Nation as a whole.

"The Federation already has made notable contributions toward the progress of our country. It can be of immeasurable value in these distressing and uncertain times by continuing and extending these activities in a spirit of fair play, team play, and sympathetic understanding with both Government and industry."

Gladioli Show; Riot of Color Greets Guests

Gladioli bloom in profusion at Horticultural Hall. The current display is distinctly one of the cannot-be-missed shows on Horticultural Society's calendar.

Entering from Massachusetts Avenue into the main room, a wall of solid black serves as "drop" for an expanse of spikes, uncrowded and well spaced, so varied in the pastel hues of the florets that one is puzzled to name their colors accurately. This is the Gold Medal display of some 60 varieties entered by Mrs. Mabel M. Rowe, the Seabrook Nurseries of Seabrook, N. H.

The range is from purest white of Polar Ice, Star of Bethlehem, Maid of Orleans, Albatross and Jonkeer Van Tets to the smoky lavender of Mother Machree, amazing "blues," yellows in several tones and varieties, coral and apricot, flame, peach, orange-red, one cerise and red, wisteria, a red which is almost black.

In front of the display are saucers of individual florets, and four spikes of Red Lory, a variety which remains fresh three days out of water. Central in the display is an arrangement of the Louis G. Rowe, an irridiscent shell, the color of lotus. Mrs. Rowe has taken the gold award annually for the past eight years.

Alongside the Seabrook display is the silver medal display of Flying Cloud Farms of New Bedford, Mass. The lower end of Main hall is occupied by a special entry staged by James R. Cass of Hyde Park for the New England Gladiolus Society.

The other wall carries the exhibit of Champlain View Nurseries, and of P. Vassaturo of Medfield, as well as an opulent showing by Howard T. Munson of Warehouse Point, Conn.

Still-life arrangements are illustrated in 18 attractive frames in the small room adjoining Main Hall, and in the room fronting along Huntington are the two and three spike classes for "glads" and a selected arrangement of lilies of the season, some beautiful gloxinias from the Gardner Museum, a little phiox and some annuals now in season.

Storm Cannonade Awakens Boston With Electrics

Rain, hail, and thunderbolts awakened Bostonians with an early morning cannonade today and brought slight relief to soil and greenswards, dried under climbing temperatures which yesterday reached a high for the month.

The storm, which treated this section to a noisy display of electrics, caused two casualties.

The disturbance extended from New York to Maine. Forest fires were reported this morning in eastern Maine.

Teacher Reinstated In Providence School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17—Josef A. Lorenzo, who was suspended by the Providence school committee last May because he allowed a Communist to address one of his junior high school classes, will teach again here when the schools open next month. Superintendent of Schools James A. Hanley, who made the announcement of the reinstatement, said he was convinced that Mr. Lorenzo only made a blunder.

Mr. Lorenzo was suspended after he had allowed Morris Kominsky, Communist candidate for Governor at the last election, to address his night school class. His case was taken up by the Providence Central Federated Union and the teachers' local of the A. F. of L.

Downey Extends Merit System In Public Schools

Extension of the voluntary merit system in effect for teachers and other employees in the Massachusetts Department of Education was announced today by Walter F. Downey, Commissioner of Education.

The Department, which names teachers for the nine State Colleges, is not under civil service, except for clerical employees in the main office in Boston, but former Commissioners have followed a system of written examinations for teachers and Departmental officials.

Mr. Downey stated that he is now extending this unofficial merit system to include an oral examination by a board of four Teachers College presidents. The new plan is modeled on that in effect in the Boston school system, from which Mr. Downey is on a leave of absence.

"There will be no permanent appointments under political influence while I am Commissioner," said Mr. Downey. "Every permanent appointment will be filled solely on a basis of such an examination."

Under the new plan, which so far has been applied only to filling vacancies, but will be applied to new posts as well, a rating board is set up composed of James Dugan, President of Lowell State Teachers College; William Aspinwall, President of Worcester State Teachers College; Charles M. Herlihy, President of Fitchburg State Teachers College, and Herbert H. Howes.

This Board is required to rate each applicant on basis of his written and oral examination, personal qualifications, teaching experience, professional qualifications, and academic training.

Downtown Detours Arranged

Between Friday evening and Monday morning Washington Street, between Water and Milk Streets, will be entirely closed to traffic as the WPA commences a project to resurface the entire downtown section from Water to Essex Street, George Hyland, Boston Public Works Commissioner, announced today.

The project will be carried on week ends, the first section between Water and Milk Streets being resurfaced this week Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Other sections of Washington Street will be blocked off for the next successive five week ends as the project moves forward, the Commissioner explained. The WPA workers will be assigned to three shifts daily, making the project continuous over the week ends. About 100 men will be employed at any given time.

Cambridge Playgrounds Get Library on Wheels

Cambridge Library Trustees have inaugurated a novel program to provide books at summer playgrounds.

To combine wholesome reading with physical recreation the Library Trustees have established a display truck to carry an assortment of most popular children's books which will be made available to children participating in the regular playground activities.

The program is being conducted for the balance of the playground season as an experiment, the Trustees said, and if found to fill a need will be continued next year on a larger scale.

'Angels' Going to Newport Sunday to See 'Heaven'

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—About 50 or 75 "angels," members of Father Divine's flock, will inspect their newest heaven—the one in swank Newport.

Mrs. Angela C. Kaufman, who owns the castle estate which she has declared she intended to turn over to the Harlem religious leader, heralded the influx of the "angels," which she said would begin Saturday afternoon, from Boston, Providence, and other points. Father Divine will not be present, Mrs. Kaufman said, because his business keeps him in New York.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

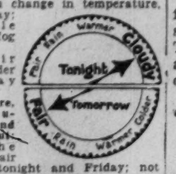
Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy to cloudy, not much change in temperature, tonight and Friday; gentle variable winds. (Some fog alongshore).

Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Friday fair.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy on the coast, generally fair in the interior tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Cloudy on the coast, generally fair in the interior tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds; mostly overcast tonight and Friday with some fog tonight.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	91	Minneapolis	72	90
Bermuda	79	84	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	74	82	New York	78	82
Denver	60	92	Norfolk	75	90
Helena	63	90	Philadelphia	76	89
Kansas City	70	88	St. Louis	75	91
Los Angeles	63	78	San Francisco	56	66
Miami	76	88	Washington	76	95

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 17. B—Maximum, Aug. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:37 p. m.; height 11.4 feet. Friday, 2:00 a. m.; height 11.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:14 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
George White's "Scandals," an all new 1939 edition. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30. (2 weeks only).

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Bridal Suite," with Annabella and Robert Young. 4:05, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper, 1:50, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Mikado," with Martyn Green, Kenny Baker and Sidney Granville. 3:15, 6:35, 9:55. Also "The Sun Never Sets," featuring Basil Rathbone and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Clouds Over Europe," with Laurence Olivier. Also "Forgotten Women," with Sigrid Gurie.

Normandie—
"Bridal Suite," with Robert Young and Annabella. Also "The Boy Friend," with Jane Withers.

Trans-Lux—
"Rose Marie," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: "Test Pilot," with Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy. Also "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster.

State and Orpheum—
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Repertory—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Honolulu," with Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. Also "Trade Winds," with Fredric March and Joan Bennett.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hell's Kitchen" with the "Dead End" kids. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10:15. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Indianapolis Speedway," with Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Also "Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy, 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy, Micha Auer, Dennis O'Keefe and Shirley Ross. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Love Affair," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Four Girls in White," with Florence Rice and Alan Marshall. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Five Came Back," with Chester Morris and Lucille Ball. 1:25, 5, 8:40. Also "Daughters Courageous," with John Garfield, Priscilla Lane and her sisters. 3:40, 6:25, 10. Tomorrow: "Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. Also "Goodbye Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat.

South Station Theater—
"Metropolis-1939," "Exposing the Employment Racket," "The Grouch Club," "Tiny Troubles," latest newsreels and shorts. Tomorrow: Color-tour to "The Netherlands." "Prophets Without Honor," "Youth in the Saddle," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns, Susan Hayward, and Joseph Allen, Jr. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with Anna May Wong and J. Carroll Naish. Fenway: 3:40, 6:35, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"The Angels Wash Their Faces," starring Ann Sheridan and the "Dead End Kids." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also Elisabeth Bergner in "Stolen Life." 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"You Can't Get Away With Murder," featuring Humphrey Bogart. 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker. 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.

University—
Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado." 3:05, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Sun Never Sets," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on A Survey of Pottery by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by the Commonwealth Federal Band. Alfonso D'Avino, conductor, 11 a. m.

Governor Baldwin Launches Localized Employment Drive

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17—A State-wide program of co-operation with business and industry for the purpose of putting workers back at "real" jobs has been initiated by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin. He reports "very encouraging" responses in conferences with business and industrial leaders in Hartford and other parts of the State during the past three weeks.

The program is not designed as a new form of relief or made work, but an attempt to work through private business and local initiative towards re-employment. In Governor Baldwin's words: "The project may best be described as a localized program of co-operative effort."

Plans are under way to organize 18 to 20 "industrial communities" centering around the industrial areas of the State, with active representatives from among farmers, laborers, professions and mercantile and manufacturing interests. Each group will work directly on the particular re-employment problem in their community.

Economy Ordered

Economy considerations shared the Governor's attention with re-employment before he departed for the San Francsico Fair last week-end. The Chief Executive ordered a general investigation of all State departments by the budget division of the Department of Finance and Control. Determined to continue the economy drive begun following his inauguration in January, Governor Baldwin has instructed the division to ferret out wasteful and outmoded methods in the administration of various departments. He has already ordered a 5 per cent slash in operating costs in all departments and a 10 per cent cut in equipment expenditures.

Job Dodgers Investigated

To handle the troublesome problem of job dodgers on relief, Hartford's Public Welfare Commission has requested an additional allowance from the Court of Common Council. The money would be used to finance an investigator to look into the affairs of relief recipients, who disdain employment both in private industry and the WPA.

Food Stamp Studied

Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy has disclosed that Hartford has been placed on the list of approved cities for the Federal Government's food stamp plan administered by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. The Mayor will present the plan to the city's association of retail grocers and the Public Welfare Commission for local acceptance.

Bay State Fliers Made Lieutenants In Regular Army

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The following residents of Massachusetts were among 310 Air Reserve officers whose appointments as Second Lieutenants in the Air Corps, Regular Army, were announced today by the War Department:

Louis C. Adams, Jr., West Newton, stationed at Barksdale Field, La.; Richard A. Ames, Lynn, Langley Field, Va.; George R. Anderson, Worcester, Hickam Field, Hawaii; Edward R. Casey, Boston, Mitchel Field, N. Y.; Francis R. Feeney, Framingham, Langley Field, Va.; Robert G. O'Connor, Northampton, Randolph Field, Texas; Glendon P. Overing, Orange, Barksdale Field, La.; Richard W. Philbrick, Brookline, Mitchel Field, N. Y.; Adolph E. Tikofski, Walpole, Langley Field, Va.; Stanley A. Zidiales, Middleboro, station to be assigned.

What the Well-Dressed Woman Will Wear

By a Staff Photographer

Preview of Fall Fashions to Be Seen at Cape Fete

Once more the Charlotte Cushman Club is entertaining its members and with a fashion fete that promises to be one of the smartest of the season. With the setting of the beautiful Oyster Harbors Club on the Cape, models recruited from the ranks of the current debs, post-debs, sub-debs and glamorous young matrons around town will saunter around the spacious grounds next Tuesday afternoon, wearing the last word in the way of fall and winter fashions from Fredley's.

Pictured on the stairway is Miss Jean White, debutante daughter of the Loring Quincy Whites, wearing a black taffeta gown that is accented with sleeve and neckline trimming of fluted velvet, and Nancy Jane Cunningham, of Cohasset, who has topped her evening gown with a long evening coat of fireman's red wool, with swirls of gold braid decorating the tiny collar, pockets and buttons.

Virginia Lindsay of Wellesley Hills is modeling a black coat of imported cloth, which is topped by an extensive collar of mink. Matching widths of the fur circle the flare skirt, giving it a modified Ballerina effect. With her "whoofed forward" hat and black veil that reaches way-out-to-here, Harriett Watson of Cohasset wears a two-piece gray wool suit. The jacket is fitted, and by way of contrast the color and skirt banding are of gleaming black Persian lamb.

Hostelers to Exchange Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17—Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Smith, executive directors of the American Youth Hostels sailed on the Normandie to represent the American Youth Hostels at the International Federation of Youth Hostels Conference which will take place Aug. 26 to Sept. 1, at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Since Isabel and Monroe Smith were commissioner by the International Federation in 1934 to start hostels in the United States, hosteling in this country has grown to include 209 established units in eight regions, with 26,000 registered overnights in 1938.

Chief work of the conference will be standardizing of hostel facilities to encourage hiking and cycling between nations as a practical foundation for international good will. Nearly 5,000 Youth Hostels now furnish sleeping, recreation, and cooking accommodations for young men and women under supervision of resident house parents sponsored by community committees, at a cost rarely exceeding 25 cents in any country.

Hostelers are usually of college age, though no age limits are imposed. The only requirements are that they travel "under their own steam," and have a pass issued by their national association. Actual daily living costs average one dollar per day.

Maine Institute to Convene

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACO, Maine, Aug. 17—The Institute of World Affairs, an organization started four years ago to combine recreation with the study of international relations, will this year hold discussions on Pan American relations, according to Prof. Arthur I. Andrews, Dean of the Institute. The Institute is scheduled to hold programs here for one week, from Saturday, Aug. 19, to Saturday, Aug. 26.

Youth to Study Religion's Link With Democracy

A noncontroversial conference of 30 young persons on the subject of "Religion in Democracy" will be held Aug. 19 under sponsorship of McCall's Magazine at the College Club, Boston.

The conference is seventh of a series on current topics sponsored by the magazine in different cities.

The Boston conference will be presided over by Otis L. Weise, Editor of McCall's, and will be reported for the magazine by Archibald MacLeish, newly appointed Librarian of Congress.

The 30 persons attending the conference have been selected by Miss Toni Taylor, Associate Editor, from about 150 of all denominations whom she has interviewed here.

Maine Packers Set Sardines At 1,200,000 Cases

EASTPORT, Maine, Aug. 17 (AP)—Informed sources estimate that Maine's 1939 sardine pack has gone over the 1,200,000-case mark—the largest total at this stage of the season for many years.

If packing continues at the present rate, these sources said, the season will close Sept. 15, or even earlier, with a total pack of 1,800,000 cases—far above the total for 1938, when a scarcity of the proper sized herring curtailed operations both in eastern and western Maine.

In contrast with those conditions, the supply of sardine herring in eastern waters was abundant this week, particularly at Deer Island, N. B., and showed a marked improvement in the Portland area, where light catches had been reported previously.

Marketmen said the demand continued to be good, and the price was steady at $3.25 a case, but some of the product was being put into storage.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 207 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Saturdays, Aug. 19, 26, Sept. 2, WHAI, 1210kc.
Springfield—Week of Aug. 21, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, Sept. 2, 12 noon, Sept. 23, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Tuesdays, 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.

Food-Stamp Plan in N. H.?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 17—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has been extended an invitation to try out the food stamp plan in New Hampshire. The invitation has been extended by Clinton A. Hannaford, Secretary of the New Hampshire Association of Retail Grocers, who has also called upon the retail grocery men of the State to make a study of the plan.

An MGM Fairy Story

The Arts in Boston

Once upon a time, in the year 1938, there was a magic city about a trillion miles away from the earth and just southwest of the Milky Way. The city was called Hollywood. There were many mighty magicians in Hollywood, but among the most crafty was a wizard called Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. You see he was so mighty that he had to have three names.

One day, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer was sitting alone reading by his book pile, which is the Hollywood equivalent of a wood pile. And he picked up a book called, "The Wizard of Oz," by a writer named L. Frank—not Vicki—Baum. When he had read it all through, he said, "Pooh, pooh, pooh—easy!" Just like that.

He threw the book back on the pile and clapped his hands three times. Instantly, several jinn, four good witches, several hundred midgets, and a number of actors appeared as if by magic. That is how they do things in Hollywood.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer told them all about the book: how a little girl from Kansas got lifted by a cyclone into the land of Oz; how she met the Munchkins, and later, the scarecrow who wanted brains, the tin woodman who wanted a heart, and the cowardly lion who wanted courage; how they were helped by the good witch and hindered by the wicked witch; how they finally even met the Wizard himself; and how, eventually, Dorothy got back to Kansas.

"But he only wrote about it," said Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. "I want you to DO it." So the jinn got busy and waved their wands ten times harder than they had ever waved them before. In fact, the wand-repairing department had to send out for extra help.

They threw up mammoth sets, they wrote music and lyrics. They made trees that could speak and move their limbs, wicked witches that disappeared in smoke or melted away, pink bubbles that turned out to be Billie Burke, and other things much too numerous to mention. They costumed Bert Lahr, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan, and Margaret Hamilton so that you'd hardly recognize any of them, even if you had known them before.

But they left Judy Garland just as she had always been—a pretty little black-eyed girl lost in fairyland with her dog, a little girl who could warble a witch off her broomstick, almost.

When they were all through, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer rubbed his hands and said, "How do you like that?" And in all likelihood, you will like it very much. For Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has conjured up a super-picture. Although some of the less literal minded of you may feel that in doing such wonderful tricks he has somehow lost the magic.

Whether you should see it depends upon how you felt about "Snow White." If it left you not wanting to turn out the light at night, then you should probably stay away from "The Wizard of Oz," because there are some terrifying moments. But if you thought "Snow White" was great fun, then — since Hollywood's magic extends even to Tremont Street and Massachusetts Avenue —you may be wanting to search out the State and Orpheum Theaters. Unless, that is, someone has waved the wrong wand and wafted it away.

And for those who haven't had enough even after two hours of "The Wizard of Oz," there is a second picture, "Blondie Takes a Vacation," with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Sims.

J. D. B.

Value of $100,000,000 Put On New England's Fishing Fleet

New England's fishing fleet, whose continuous operations on the fishing banks supply millions with food and thousands with employment, has a retail value of $100,000,000 and is more important to allied industries than to the fishermen themselves, Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, said in Boston yesterday.

The estimate is not just a sentimental one, Mr. Cooley said. He based it on a comparison of the payrolls of workers in box factories, rope mills, ship yards and other manufacturing lines related to the fishing industry, with the returns of men actually engaged in fishing.

Nearly 30,000 persons are employed in the entire New England industry, including shore and factory workers, but only 7,000 are actively engaged in catching fish, he pointed out.

At the same time, Mr. Cooley disclosed that New England purchased and handled 500,000,000 pounds of fish last year, with 318,000,000 pounds landed at the Boston Fish Pier.

Frozen fish production totaled more than 84,000,000 pounds, he went on, estimating its value at about $12,000,000. About 150,000,000 pounds of fish, 50 per cent of all fish handled in Massachusetts, are marketed as frozen fillets, he said, and the market is increasing.

Stamp Collection In U. S. Show Car Coming to Boston

Uncle Sam's philatelic display car, with its collection of United States stamps printed since 1847, arrives in Boston today for a tour of this postal district.

Between its stop at Fallon Field, Roslindale, this morning, and its appearance on the Common on Aug. 24, the car will visit nearly all the 25 cities and towns in the district.

A free engraved reproduction of the White House will be given each visitor. The car is expected to figure as one of the features of the national convention of the National Association of Postal Supervisors scheduled to begin here Aug. 20.

Suffolk Courthouse Board Completed

Membership of a new Commission set up by the Massachusetts Legislature to operate Suffolk County's new $5,000,000 Courthouse was completed today with the appointment of Charles M. Davenport, Boston attorney, by Chief Justice Fred T. Field of the State Supreme Court.

The other members of the unpaid Commission are Sheriff John F. Dowd, ex-officio, and Arno I. Drew, Boston wool merchant, appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Mr. Drew took the oath of office yesterday. The Commission will take over duties formerly imposed on the Sheriff alone.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

550kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Luigi Romanelli's Orch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Luigi Romanelli's Orch	Glen Miller's Orch	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	Glen Miller's Orch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport Comment	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Highway Safety	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch	News commentator	Housing talk
7:15 M. McKneely's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Luther-Layman Singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Artie Shaw's Orch	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Jim Lewis's Orchestra
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Pierre-Etienne Flandin	Dance Orchestra	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour; Walter	"Twentieth Century	"Melody Mart"
8:15 questions; answers	Concert Internationale	O'Keefe; Carmen Mi-	Serenade";	"Melody Mart"
8:30 "Strange As It	"It's Up to You"; Dale	randa; Bela Blau; or-	"The First Offender";	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Seems"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	chestra	dramatization	Gardon County Choir
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Toronto Promenade Sym-	America's Lost Plays:	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Pages from the Classi-
9:15 teur hour	phony Orch.; R. Stew-	"Monte Cristo"	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	art, conductor; Edwina	America's Lost Plays:	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages from the Classi-
9:45 teur hour	Eustis, contralto	"Monte Cristo"	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album"
10:00 'A Drink of Water';	"1001 Wives"; dramatic	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Joe Reichman's Orch	Julie Wintz Orchestra
10:15 drama	series	Brian Donlevy; Jean	Joe Reichman's Orch	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Sen. Capper, Kan.	Grant Park Concert:	Cagney; Lotte Lehman;	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service
10:45 Adventures	Glen Baimum's Band	Pat Friday; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Julie Wintz Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; sports weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports: music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30 Leighton Noble's	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orch	Shep Field's Orchestra	Al Sach's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orch	Shep Field's Orchestra	News Service

Friday's Programs

550kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Local News; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "Rhythm, Romance"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Shopping Service	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Life Can Be Beautiful	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Morin Sisters, songs	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Paul Allison, poems	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Harvey and Dell"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Musical program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Orange Blossom Quartet	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Sally's Salitea"	"Music and Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; musicale	Noonday Musicale	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Clas-
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"George and Dixie"	Piano soloist	sical Album"
1:30 "Road of Life"	The Rambler	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"Pages From the Clas-
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Vaughn Munroe, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	sical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Review in Miniature";	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Don Artiste," pianist	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 Enoch Light's Or.	"Rhythm School"	Betty Crocker	Sport reports	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sport reports
3:15 National Doubles	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Tennis Matches at	Talks from Geneva	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sport reports
3:45 Longwood	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:15 "From the Gold	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Coast"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees - Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:45 "Blue Interlude"	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Serenade	"Silver Winds"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Sport comment	Fred Hoey; musicale	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Parker Family"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Tenor and Novachord	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 questions; answers	North Shore Players	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Under Western	"In the Gloaming"	Lucille Manners, so-	"Twentieth Century Se-	"Front Page Drama"
8:15 Skies"; variety	"In the Gloaming"	prano; Ross Graham,	renade"	"Sundown Serenade"
8:30 Johnny Green Or.;	"Don't Forget"; quiz	baritone; Frank Black's	WOR Symphony Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 sketch	program	Orchestra; chorus	WOR Symphony Orch.	Magyar Serenaders
9:00 Raymond Paige, 99	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Clas-
9:15 Men and a Girl	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Edwin C. Hill	sical Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	Harry Horlick's Orch.	"Death Valley Days";	Ernie Fio Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Clas-
9:45 dramatization	Harry Horlick's Orch.	dramatic sketch	tra; soloist	sical Album"
10:00 "Grand Central	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Jose Martinez' Orch.
10:15 Station" drama	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	Milt Herth's Trio	"America Unlimited"	"Friday Promenade"	News Service
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Rep. Hawks, Wisconsin	Trial Census comment	"Friday Promenade"	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	The Majestics: orchestra
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	News Service

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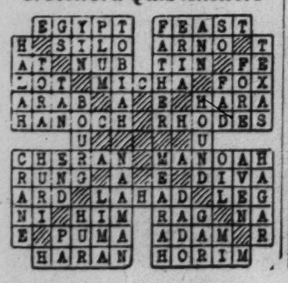
Crossword Quiz Answers



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Democracy Up for Debate At Unitarian Conference

A round-table discussion of "The Church versus Anti-Democratic Trends" and an address on Czechoslovakia's contribution to democracy are important features of the biennial conference of the American Unitarian Association to be held in San Francisco, Aug. 24 to 27, it was announced at Unitarian headquarters here today.

Unitarians from all parts of the United States and Canada are expected to attend the conference.

Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, Founder and first President of Czechoslovakia, will deliver the principal address on Thursday, Aug. 24, in the public meeting hall on Treasure Island. On Aug. 25, Dr. Masaryk will discuss the refugee problem at a fellowship conference on social justice.

Sanford Bates, Moderator of the Association and Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America, will preside at the first conference session, Aug. 24, at the First Unitarian Church, San Francisco. The Rev. Robert B. Day of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. Frederick M. Eliot of Boston, President of the Association, will address the meeting.

Streamlined Legislature Asked by Taxpayer Groups

(Continued from Page 9)

Donald stated, "that it actually called a halt, however temporary, in the upward progress of State costs. It cannot be said, however (and this is of even greater importance to the taxpayer) that the normal operating cost of Government shows any tendency to move downward as it would have done if numerous suggestions for consolidations and abandonments of service made by the Governor and supported by the Taxpayers' Federation had been followed.

"The great failure of the Legislature was its refusal to deal with the serious financial plight of our industrial cities and towns—a condition made inevitable by rising relief costs and declining commercial employment.

"The General Court seems to have committed itself to the amazingly short-sighted policy that actual bankruptcy and complete collapse must come before any remedy is offered. Home and industrial property ownership must continue to decline; false and outrageously high real estate values must be maintained; more money must be borrowed by cities barely able to meet their current obligations, and still more property must be seized by tax collectors because the owners have been milked dry."

Towns Benefit

Meanwhile, Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, in a statement, said the net State tax burden on cities and towns is the lowest since 1932. The net burden will be $8,400,000 in 1939 and $6,400,000 in 1940 due to distribution of $9,600,000 annually to the cities and towns from the highway fund.

Insisting that the Legislature did aid local communities Mr. Bigelow pointed out that the original budget provides for a State tax burden of $32,000,000. Economies, tapping of new revenue sources, and the highway distribution reduced the burden to the present level. Thus whereas a $5.15 for each $1,000 valuation charge on local tax rates for the State tax was under the original budget it was reduced to $1.30 this year and $1 next year under the final financial program.

Brookline Seeks Retirement Ruling

Simon P. Townsend, Brookline Town Counsel, was asked for a decision today by Brookline Selectmen as to their legal rights in dismissing department heads and municipal employees who reach the age of 70. More than a score of important positions will be affected, it is understood, if the retirement order is allowed.

Selectmen recently voted against a proposal made by Selectman Richard S. Bowers that the Board adopt a policy of retiring town employees when they reach 70. Mr. Bowers instigated the order that will make mandatory the decision of the Town Counsel.

Troopers Called Off Strike Area On Promise of Order

SOUTH BARRE, Mass. (AP)—In spite of protests from the Board of Selectmen, State troopers withdrew early today from South Barre, scene of a month-old strike, even as workers at the Barre Wool Combing Company laid plans to protect themselves at shift-changing times.

Clifton Walcott, Chairman of the Selectmen, telegraphed Governor Saltonstall to protest dismissal of the troopers shortly after neighboring towns refused to send police aid because of the expense involved. South Barre's force consists of a chief and seven constables. The troopers were called a month ago, when Selectmen told State authorities they feared "riot and bloodshed."

After Mr. Walcott's protest, a mass meeting was held. Fritz Johnson, President of the South Barre Employees Local Union, Inc., announced the protection plan and then asserted that the Union had decided "we had better join the C. I. O."

Officials of the company, where about 200 A. F. of L. workers walked out to enforce demands for reinstatement of four girl workers dismissed in a dispute over working conditions, issued a statement after the police left saying that if violence broke out responsibility would "rest solely with the State authorities responsible for depriving the community of the police assistance of State troopers."

Governor Saltonstall ordered the troopers withdrawn after a group of 150 strikers picketed the State House in Boston yesterday. He received promises from the picketers to refrain from violence upon the departure of the State police. He then shook hands with each one.

Missing Providence Miss Just Visiting Her Auntie

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Little Barbara Sidebottom of North Cumberland was found peacefully snoozing in bed at the home of an aunt Aug. 17 after state troopers with a bloodhound had searched most of the night through woods and pond shores for her.

The girl's father, John Sidebottom, who canvassed all the homes of relatives, finally arrived at his sister's home, to find Barbara, who had been missing since last night.

This Way to the Wedding

By a Staff Photographer

Route Markers for Guests

Set at crossroads, pointing toward Mrs. Harry L. Johnson's residence, Plymouth, Mass.

People motoring down Plymouth way these days have observed with considerable curiosity what appears to be a series of weather-beaten shingles at occasional crossroads bearing a painted white satin slipper. Close examination reveals that the bow at the instep is actually fine satin.

Contrary to the usual assumption, these slippers do not mark the way to a "Silver Slipper Tea Room" nor do they sing the praise of some slipper maker's wares. They are the unique method adopted to guide out-of-State visitors to the wedding of Miss Ruth Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Harry L. Johnson of Johnson City, N. Y., and Paul Cox of Daytona Beach, Fla., at Long Pond this Saturday.

N. H. Farmers Go to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 17—Farm families from all parts of New Hampshire have invaded the campus of the University of New Hampshire here, for the annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Week program this week.

It is an affair for entire families and before the twenty-first annual program comes to a close on Friday 82 speakers on various phases of agriculture and rural life will have given addresses and considerable time will have been devoted to recreation.

That those attending the sessions may have a better conception of the history, development, and facilities offered by the State Extension Service a pageant depicting various phases of the Service will be given at Memorial Field Friday afternoon.

This year, for the first time, attention is given to those who work in cities but do a little part-time farming at their homes in small towns. Recent surveys have disclosed the importance of this group in New Hampshire agriculture. Sessions devoted to this group will consider fruit and vegetable farming, dairy and crop production, raising of pigs, poultry, and goats, woodland development and management, marketing and bookkeeping problems.

Waterbury

(Continued from Page 1)

15 years, depending on which of two statutes the Court invokes.

The trial was one of the most sensational in the history of Connecticut. It was made possible by the election of a solitary Republican, the late Sherwood Rowlands, as City Comptroller two years ago. With the aid of two newspapers, he obtained evidence that resulted in a special Grand Jury investigation and the indictment of 27 persons in May, 1938. None of the 27 was acquitted.

Great Service to State

Among the defendants were Mayor Hayes, boss of Waterbury's powerful Democratic political organization, Lieutenant Governor in 1937-38, and Mayor since 1930; three City department heads and other subordinates of the Mayor; an alderman who also is Secretary to the Mayor; four contractors; two accountants accused of covering up the conspiracy; and two influential followers of the late J. Henry Roraback, former Republican National Committeeman.

After the jury, which deliberated more than six hours, had returned its verdict, Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn told newspaper men: "In my opinion, no Connecticut jury ever rendered a greater public service."

The conclusion of the trial permits public attention to be directed hereafter at the means for remedying abuses rather than the alleged abuses themselves, Julian G. Hearne, Jr., campaign consultant for the Good Government Association, declared today. The Association, therefore, will get ready its battalion of speakers and its collection of pamphlets with which to launch a nonpartisan, educational campaign on the merits of the new charter immediately after Labor Day, he said.

Hancock to Offer Unusual Display At Herb Festival

Sundry products of the New England soil have meant so much to the men and women who raised them that the practice of holding annual festivals—potato, apple, peach—has long been a custom. Comes now the herb festival.

For the uninformed let it be understood that culinary herbs are making a comeback. If you remember the fragrance of rose geranium and lemon verbena, the taste of camomile and pennyroyal, you will find much of interest at the Town Hall of Hancock, New Hampshire, where the festival is to be held Aug. 22 and 23.

The Town Hall, which is the ground floor of a fine old church of the Christopher Wren type with a genuine Paul Revere bell hanging in the belfry, will be fragrant with pomanders and tussie-mussie, of moth-prevention and omelette herbs—which for best results should not be mixed.

In addition there will be books displayed on herbs, exhibitions from such authoritative sources as the State Herb Project at Pembroke, the Herb Society of America, and the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts.

Next door in the red brick vestry there will be a display of the practical uses of herbs, and over in the garden of Mrs. Foster Stearns connoisseurs of herbs may pick, pinch and nibble a wide variety of them.

Protests Pour In To Liquor Tavern In Fenway Region

Vigorous opposition will confront any move to establish a hard liquor tavern at 641A Huntington Avenue, near Fenway institutions of higher learning.

A tabulation of those protesting such a proposal at a hearing before the Boston Licensing Board yesterday discloses that various schools, a church, the Boston Art Museum and the police were among those lodging complaints.

Authorities from Simmons College, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Gordon School of Theology, Martin School and the Boston public schools, and from the clergy of Mission Church, registered their opposition. "The presence of a tavern in such an education center is certainly undesirable," contended Richmond K. Batchelder, comptroller of Simmons College. "It will add nothing to our institution."

"It will lower the tone of the whole neighborhood," declared Prof. Ralph F. Palmer of the Gordon School of Theology.

The proposed tavern, it was pointed out, would be near Harvard Medical School, Harvard Dental School, Boston Teachers' College, Boston Latin School, Girls' Latin School, and High School of Commerce.

Police objected, and pointed out that the tavern would be only 130 feet from the door of the Martin School. This would be a major obstacle to granting the request, observed Chairman Mary E. Driscoll.

Price Rise or Milk Stoppage Threatened in Boston Region

New England's drought has produced such a critical problem for some farmers in milk-producing areas that the price of milk in the Boston and Lowell-Lawrence markets must be raised or farmers will be forced to discontinue milk production, the Massachusetts Milk Control Board warned today.

Proposing higher milk prices in these markets, James O'Brien, Chairman of the Board, asked O. M. Reed in the dairy division of the AAA that public hearings be held soon to discuss an increase in milk prices.

Mr. O'Brien's telegram to Washington said:

"Acute drought conditions in New England following disastrous September hurricane last year make consideration of more advanced price for milk producers for Boston and Lowell-Lawrence markets highly necessary. Request public hearings to be held soon in these areas to discuss advancing of price to producers."

Conditions in Massachusetts are now so severe, Mr. O'Brien said, that pastures have been burned out and farmers are forced to buy feed for their cattle. Making matters even more difficult, grain prices have not dropped as expected. The Milk Control Board believes that unless some relief is afforded by an increase in milk prices, "farmers will be forced to discontinue milk production," he continued.

Meanwhile, in Chittendon and Addison Counties in Vermont, grasshoppers, squash bugs, and tomato worms wreaked havoc on hay and alfalfa crops and on truck gardens, pastures, and meadows.

Elwin Miller, county farm bureau agent in Burlington, said the insect invasion would prevent many farmers from harvesting second hay crop. He said the situation was extremely serious because the pests destroyed first alfalfa crops, more of which had been planted than usual this year under a Government conservation program.

Choate Home to Be Opened

For the benefit of the Essex Historical Society, the old Choate homestead, on Spring Street, Essex, Mass., will be opened to the public for the first time Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 23. In case of rain it will be open the next day. Members of the Choate family will be in old family costumes and will act as hostesses in the house and on the grounds. Refreshments will be served from 3 to 6 p. m.

One of the interesting facts about this house is that it has been lived in by seven generations of the Choate family and has never been out of their ownership. The main part of the house, built in 1803, stands upon the site of a still older house in which for 50 years lived the famous Rev. John Cleveland, pastor of the Essex Congregational Church. No alterations of any consequence have been made in the Choate house so one may see many unusual features and fine woodwork.

The chief claim to interest in this house lies in the fact that it was the boyhood home of Rufus Choate, the well-known lawyer and diplomat and friend of Daniel Webster. To this home Choate often returned during his busy life, to visit his mother, Mrs. Miriam Choate. The present owners are Miss Helen A. Choate and Mrs. Miriam Choate Hobart, great granddaughters of the original builder. The committee in charge includes Mrs. Paul Wyeth, chairman; Mrs. Robert H. Burnham, Miss Avis Riggs, Mr. George MacIntire, Mr. Arthur Hotchkiss and Mr. Frank Cogswell.

Plays on Summer Stages

Maine

Skowhegan — Lakewood Playhouse, Aug. 21-26, try-out of Owen Davis' 408th play, "Love and All That," with Owen Davis, Jr.

Boothbay—Boothbay Playhouse, Aug. 23-26, "Heat Lightning." Aug. 30-Sept. 2, last play, "August Rebellion," a try-out.

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Aug. 21-26, Edward Everett Horton in "Springtime for Henry." Aug. 28-Sept. 2, Glenda Farrell in Austin Parker's "With All My Heart," a try-out.

Surry—Surry Theater, Aug. 22-26, "Grass Is Always Greener," by Robert Pirosh, a try-out.

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players, Aug. 22-26, "Gold in the Hills," with songs, ballads, peanuts and popcorn.

Oakland—New England Music Camp, try-out of musical version of "Little Women," Aug. 21-23, at Main Lodge of Camp; Aug. 23 matinée, Lakewood Theater, Skowhegan.

Harrison — Deertrees Theater, Aug. 21-26, Rudy Vallee in "The Man in Possession."

New Hampshire

East Jaffrey—The Actor-Associates, Aug. 24-26, try-out of Esther Bates' "The Wing Is on the Bird."

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, Aug. 21-26, "Call It a Day."

New London—The New London Players, Aug. 23-26, "Call It a Day."

Rye Beach—The Farragut Players, Aug. 22-26, "What a Life."

Tamworth — The Barnstormers in "Coquette," Aug. 21 and 26, Tamworth; Aug. 22 and 23; Aug. 24, Poland Spring, Maine; Aug. 25, Wolfeboro.

Whitefield—The Forty Niners, Chase Barn, Aug. 22-26, "Blind Alley."

Crawford Notch — Notchland Players, Aug. 21, 23, 25, repertoire of one-act plays. Indian legends by Alexander Spiel, Aug. 23.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, Stearns Farm, Aug. 22-26, final production, "Dear Octopus."

Vermont

Weston — Weston Playhouse, Aug. 25-27, "Holiday."

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Straw Hat Theater, Aug. 23-25, "streamlined" version of Ibsen's "Rosmersholm."

Newburyport — Ould Newbury Studio Players, Aug. 21-25, "Spring Dance."

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, Aug. 21-26, "First Lady," with Violet Heming.

Cohasset—South Shore Players, Aug. 21-26, final production, "The Guardsman," with Louis Calhern and Natalie Schafer.

Rockport—Cape Ann Theater, Aug. 24-26, modern version of Ibsen's "A Doll's House," for second week.

Marblehead—North Shore Players, Aug. 21-26, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman in "Burlesque."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, Aug. 21-26, Norma Terris in "These Three," a new play by Reginald Lawrence. Aug. 28-Sept. 2, Kitty Carlisle in "The Guardsman."

Nantasket—Samoset Playhouse, Aug. 22-26, "Having Wonderful Time." Aug. 28-Sept. 2, "Reflected Glory."

Nantucket—Nantucket Players, Aug. 23, 25, and 27, Thornton Wilder's "Our Town."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, Aug. 23-26, "The Play's the Thing."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Aug. 21-26, Gertrude Lawrence in "Skylark," Samson Raphaelson's revised version.

Oak Bluffs—The Vineyard Players, Aug. 21-26, "Room Service" by John Murray and Allen Boretz.

Rhode Island

Ashton — The Lippitt Theater, Aug. 22-27, "Help Yourself," a new musical comedy, by Kenneth Kostenbader.

Newport—Casino Theater, Aug. 22-25, try-out of "Marriage Royal," by Robert Wallsten, with Lucile Watson and Herbert Yost. Aug. 29-Sept. 1, A. E. Matthews and George Coulouris in "Gas Light."

Matunuck—Theater-by-the-Sea, Aug. 21-26, Jane Pickens in "Holiday."

Connecticut

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse Aug. 21-26, try-out of "She Didn't Know It Was Loaded," by Hildegarde Dolson and Sylvia Harris, featuring Louise Platt.

New York

Schenectady — Mohawk Drama Festival, Union College, Aug. 22-26, Charles Coburn in "School for Husbands."

Malden Bridge — Nell Gwynn Theater, Aug. 25-27, final production of season, "Biography," with Phyllis Wheeler and William Wright.

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Rookie Making Impression at Third for Bees—Parker Gains Ground for Davis Cup

Majeski May Upset Stengels' Plans

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Henry Majeski must have heard about Casey Stengel's plans for 1940. When discussing the future, the manager of the Bees has said that he would like to play young Sibby Sisti at second base, teaming with Shortstop Eddie Miller, and shift the veteran Tony Cuccinello over to third. The change would add defensive speed to the middle of the Boston infield and lengthen the career of Cuccinello, who is still one of the leading "clutch" hitters in the National League.

However, this plan made no mention of Majeski and the chunky New York boy must have decided to do something about it. During the past few days he has looked like the top-ranking third sacker in the circuit, and if this type of play continues, Stengel will need to sit down and plan all over again.

Started in Brooklyn

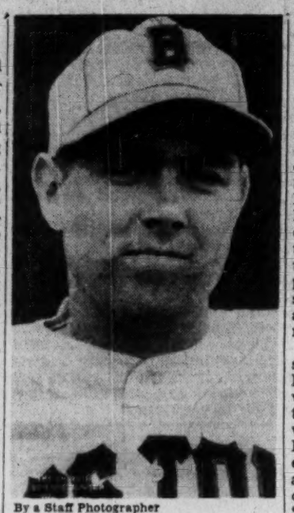
It all started in a recent night game at Brooklyn. Stengel sent Majeski up to the plate as a pinch hitter and the boy produced a two-bagger. He had warmed the bench for several days with a slumping offensive average. So when the Bees moved over to the Polo Grounds for a series with the Giants, Henry was back on third base.

In two games with the Terrymen, the third sacker hit .556, getting a homer and three singles in the opener. Returning to Brooklyn, he continued his streak. In the Phillie series here, which ended with yesterday's doubleheader, he collected two singles, a double and homer, driving in six runs. Also, his fielding in the vicinity of the far turn has surprised even Stengel. It will not be easy for Cuccinello or any other player to push young Henry out of the picture.

Cooch in Reserve

Of course, situations of this sort often work themselves out. If Sisti can learn to make double plays and team with Miller, and Majeski remains anchored at third, Cuccinello might be valuable in a reserve role. And Tony would be a good pinch hitter. Not that he is all through and ready for a place on the bench. This speculation is in regards to the future—next year or the season following. By the time Sisti is ready to play 154 games in the National League, Cooch may be in line for less activity.

Sisti is unquestionably a great prospect. Although still under 20, he has the size and strength of a full-grown man. He looks the part of a ball player. But he still is a long throw from the finished big league model. It will take time and coaching to teach him the many tricks of second-base play, and the best way to use his strength at the plate. But he is eager and can be talked to. Nobody wants to be the regular second baseman of the Bees more than Sisti himself. He has everything in his favor.



By a Staff Photographer
Henry Majeski, Bees

West Improving

Stengel is making progress in his development of West. Maxie not only looks more comfortable at the plate—the averages prove he is more capable there. Today, although his batting mark is still under the coveted .300 level, it is higher than at any time since his arrival in the league. With 96 hits in 337 official tries, Max has risen to .285. More important to the Bees, however, is his impressive total of 75 runs batted in. All last season he drove across 63. Considering his .285 average, this run-producing total is worthy of special mention.

The three-game Phillie series was marked with inefficient umpiring. The Moran-Sears-Campbell trio worked together as if they disliked each other. On one occasion Moran overruled a decision by Sears. On another Sears did the same thing to Moran. Each time the reversal hurt the Bees. Then a complicated play came up against the Phils and the trio had to go into a huddle to reach a decision. When is the president of the league going to straighten out this umpiring situation? It has become somewhat ridiculous.

Tomorrow the Bees open a series of four games with the Brooklyn Dodgers, starting off with a single. The locals started the season as if they meant to walk away with the Dodger series. But since the middle of May, events have changed considerably. Leo Durocher has won six of his last nine meetings with Stengel, including that 23-inning tie. Brooklyn, at the head of the second division, is 6½ games in front of the seventh-place locals.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press
(Time is Eastern Standard)

American League

Washington at New York, cloudy, 2:15 p. m.
Boston at Philadelphia, cloudy, 2:15 p. m.
Detroit at Chicago, clear, 3:00 p. m.
Cleveland at St. Louis, clear, 4:00 p. m.

National League

New York at Brooklyn, cloudy, 2:15 p. m.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, clear, 2:15 p. m.
Chicago at Cincinnati, clear, 8:45 p. m.
(No other games scheduled.)

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Brooklyn at Boston, New York at Philadelphia, St. Louis at Pittsburgh. Only games scheduled.

American League

Cleveland at Chicago (night). Boston at Philadelphia. Only games scheduled.

All-American Dodgers

Wide World

A report has been circulating around the majors to the effect that National League pilots are launching a movement to transfer the Brooklyn Dodgers to the American League. The reason? Seven members of the Dodgers have played for junior circuit teams. Above, left to right, are the young gentlemen mentioned: Vito Tamulis (Yankees and Browns), Mel Almada (Red Sox, Senators, and Browns), Ernie Koy (Yankees), Manager Leo Durocher (Yankees), Lyn Lary (Yankees, Red Sox, Senators, Browns, and Indians—recently traded to the Cardinals), Dixie Walker (Yankees, White Sox, and Tigers), and Ray Hayworth (Detroit). Whitlow Wyatt, who has played with Detroit, the White Sox, and Cleveland, was not present when this picture was taken.

Visit of Pate This Morning Throws New Light on Doubles

If intimation has anything to do with the picking of the United States Davis Cup doubles combination, Walter L. Pate's arrival here this morning and his subsequent interview put the once tried but broken-up team of Frankie Parker and Gene Mako right into the foreground again.

"Of course, we are not even naming the four-man team until we have to, which is 10 days before the Davis Cup matches," Pate said. "It will keep the Australians in some sort of indecision and suspense."

To Study Situation

Pate still asserted that the team was undecided upon and the purpose of his visit here this week, along with other members of the Davis Cup Committee and executive officers of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, was merely to study the situation.

Yet, in commenting upon the improvement of Parker this year in both his singles and doubles play, it was inferred that Parker was an almost certainty to play the left court position for the United States in the doubles.

Mako a Favorite

The fact that Mako has long been a favorite of Pate, who, although merely a member of the Committee and non-playing captain, upon whom the Committee relies heavily, still puts Don Budge's long time partner near the top, if not at the top, of the doubles selection.

Mako, who broke up with Parker as a team just three weeks ago here after gaining the final round of the Longwood Bowl final, said earlier this week that, "With the Davis Cup at stake I would be glad to play with anyone," and told Parker, "I would enjoy playing with you again," only three days ago.

Parker Willing

Parker, when approached this noon, said, "I would be willing to play doubles in the Davis Cup matches and would play with any partner the Committee decides upon whether it be Mako or any other player."

Pate said this morning, "If you had said to me a year ago that Frankie would be a great doubles player, I would have laughed at you. Yet look at his record this year, and I also understand that he has been playing excellent doubles here this week."

Those who heard the remarks of the non-playing captain of the United States team were favorably inclined to believe that at the present moment, although subject to change, Frankie Parker and Gene Mako are running out front for the Davis Cup doubles team.

Tiller Talk

Squantum Wins Junior Title

Bobby LeBlanc was the "butter" of Squantum Yacht Club "toasts" today after his Finlay Cup conquest which ended yesterday with two straight victories. The winning of the South Shore junior sailing championships marked the sixth time since 1930 that Squantum has been recorded champion, and also gives Squantum the lead in the championship standing with Duxbury holding five victories since the series began some 15 years ago.

LeBlanc and his crew of John Bodge and Elliot Patten, all 16 years of age, represent the South Shore in the national junior sailing championships at Greenwich, Conn., starting Aug. 28. They join Dick Meechem and his Annisquam mates, champions of the North Shore, as representatives from this section.

The Squantum crew were forced to make up a two and three-fourths point deficit going into the final race and were behind evactly eight points before the next to last encounter. Hingham had sailed consistently in the first two races yesterday, maintaining its lead, while Squantum dropped to a seventh and were disqualified in its two morning races.

But the up-the-wind work of the Squantum forces, annually their notable achievement, brought in two wins, making it four straight for the series, and the championship. Hingham, with Capt. George Dresser at the helm, dropped to sixth and seventh in the last two encounters, but was runner-up in the final analysis.

Final standing of the crews:

Squantum, Robert LeBlanc	44
Hingham, George Dresser	40½
Duxbury, Jeffrey Harris	39
Cohasset, Howard Gleason	38
South Boston, James Manning	38
Hull, Robert L. Hoy	30
Quincy, Charles Winslow	27
Savin Hill, Douglas Russell	26½

* * *

The Manchester 18-foot I Class championships got under way today off the Winthrop Yacht Club for the new Wennie P. Karshick Memorial Trophy. Formerly racing for the Quincy Challenge Cup, the members of the association decided upon a championship series annually and donated a trophy in memory of Karshick, who raced in the class for many years.

* * *

William B. Rice's Quad held command lead today after the second race for the Quincy Challenge Trophy, after a second straight win off the Quincy Yacht Club yesterday.

Quad, representing Hingham Yacht Club, jumped to an early lead, which she held most of the way around. Crawford Ferguson, brother of the outboard champion, Clinton, worked his Trim Three into second berth. For the second straight day, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Claire II, sailed by Russ Smollett, drew a last berth in the four-boat standing, a surprising record after this summer's successful sailing.

W. A. D.

Yawkey Red Sox Are Defeated In Semi-Pro Tourney

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 17 (AP)—A kid battery, with hearts as big as the pines in their native Oregon, faltered just enough last night to permit the Duncan, Okla., Halliburtons to triumph in a second round game of the national semi-pro tournament, 6 to 0.

Airtight baseball by their even less mature Silverton Red Sox mates would have slashed at least four runs from the Oklahoma total. The Halliburtons, their youngest player a year older than the eldest of the Oregonians, were national champions in 1936.

Kenneth Heist, 20-year-old ramrod for the losers, brought the 5,239 spectators up with a roar in the first when the first three opponents became baserunners, then turned on his "blinder" for two strikeouts and made another Ducanite hit weakly to the mound.

Joe Erautt, beardless veteran of 17, played a grand game behind the plate for the Red Sox, a club sponsored by a film of which Tom Yawkey of the Boston Red Sox is part owner.

Jim Parker, who was pitching in organized baseball when his last night's opponents prowled through the forest near their homes with toy hatchets, baffled the Oregonians with slow curves. He was touched for six hits.

Champions from Michigan and Missouri were eliminated in other games during the day. Enid, Okla., 1937 titleholders, disposed of the Mount Pleasant, Mich., nine, 2 to 1; and Wichita sent home the Branson, Mo., sluggers, 7 to 2. The Struthers, Ohio, nine defeated Phoenix, Ariz., 5 to 3, in a first round game.

English Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 17 (CP Cable)—Close-of-play scores in English first-class cricket matches started yesterday follow:

Middlesex 215 (Carris 53, Robertson 50, Nichols four wickets for 107); Essex 146 for six wickets; at Southend.

Derbyshire 193 (Scott four wickets for 66) and 29 for three wickets; Gloucestershire 91 (Copson five wickets for 45, Alfred Pope five wickets for 25); at Cheltenham.

Glamorgan 176 (Pollard six wickets for 34); Lancashire 78 for four wickets; at Preston.

Hampshire 296 (Walker 147, Mackenzie 58, Heane six wickets for 52); Nottinghamshire 22 for no wickets; at Nottingham.

Surrey 414 (Parker 76, Gregory 74, Wells 64); Somerset eight runs for no wickets; at Weston-Super-Mare.

Sussex 501 for five wickets (John Langridge 202, James Langridge 40, John Parks 72 not out); versus Leicester, at Hastings.

Kent 492 (Ames 201, Valentine 113, Chalk 57, Perks five for 78); versus Worcestershire, at Worcester.

Yorkshire 403 (Yardley 108, Leyland 64, Robinson 57, Grove five for 102); Warwickshire 56 for one wicket at Scarborough.

West Indies 270 (Headley 58, Smith five for 78); Wiltshire 131 for one (Butler 65, Hone 51); at Swindon.

Jersey Rink Wins

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Teams from the Essex County Lawn Bowling Club of Bloomfield, N. J., established a new national tournament record here yesterday in the second Eastern Division and 22nd tourney of the American Lawn Bowling Association by winning all three trophies in the rink team competition.

Three-Day Regatta

KINGSTON, Ont., (CP)—Sixty boats are expected to take part in the annual three-day regatta of the Eastern Yachting Circuit which opens Thursday at the Kingston Yacht Club. Yachts from Watertown and Clayton, N. Y., will take part in the regatta.

A cruise to Gananoque will be held Friday.

Jean Bauer Triumphs

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 17 (AP)—Jean Bauer, the Providence, R. I., golf star, shot a 79 yesterday to win the Ekwanok women's invitation tournament by three strokes in a play-off match with Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C. They had tied at 247 for the regulation 54 holes.

Sporting Around the Hub

Olympets Face Whalerettes

You do not exactly waste an evening to watch girls play softball at the Boston Garden and Arena. Tonight the Olympets clash with the New London Whalerettes at the Arena (the Garden floor being torn up for reconstruction). Softball has the elements of baseball, but the two games are entirely different in many respects.

What is most fetching about these games is the amazing ability of these girls to handle themselves in what is rated a man's game. Mildred Mooney, Boston shortstop, is a regular Joe Cronin in action. She not only scoops up the ball neatly, but wastes no motion in throwing. The catcher, Dorothy Green, fields well and has clever blocking tactics for plays at the plate.

The Olympets have been beaten this season, but are improving under Coach Jack Harris with each game. This is the first year the team has been operating, and with another year or two to form a team the Garden should be ready for national competition. The team has a steady following already, although the necessary shift from the Garden to the Arena interfered somewhat. Later the team will return to the Garden.

* * *

Only one upset occurred in the junior golf tournament at Blue Hill yesterday when John Koslowski of Ould Newbury, quarterfinalist last year, went out in the first round before the play of Doug Carr of Whitinsville, 3 and 2. Ed Franzeim, Bellevue, medalist, entered the quarterfinal, defeating Edward Tuckerman, Cohasset, 2 and 1, and Arthur Tarlow, Thorny Lea, 4 and 2.

* * *

Tom Foley of Worcester captured the medal in the 18-hole qualifying round of the New England lefthanded golfers' championship at Manchester, N. H., yesterday with a 75. Jesse Giles of Lynn, defending champion, took an 81 for fifth place in the qualifying.

* * *

Although the veterans' doubles championship at Longwood receives scant attention under the shadow of the men's and women's play, the unknown team of Meade Woodsen and Percy Guilford from Los Angeles created a mild furore when they toppled the top-seeded and six-time champions, Dr. William Rosenbaum and Fred C. Baggs of New York, in the second round, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

* * *

Looks like the Yankees are gaining momentum again from their victory over Dutch Leonard of the Senators yesterday, 4-0, with Marius Russo in the box. Leonard had beaten the Yankees in four starts this season.

W. M.

Local Box Scores

Bees

Aug. 16

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooney, cf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Garms, rf	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
Hassett, 1b	5	0	1	3	14	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	5	1	2	2	2	3	0
Sisti, 2b	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
West, lf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	2	2	6	2	3	0
Warstler, ss	3	2	1	1	1	4	0
Lopez, c	3	0	1	1	5	0	0
Posedel, p	4	1	2	3	0	1	1
Totals	35	9	11	18	27	11	0
PHILADELPHIA							
Scharein, ss	3	0	1	2	1	2	0
*Martin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mueller, rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Marty, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Arnovich, lf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Suhr, 1b	3	1	1	1	9	0	0
May, 3b	3	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hughes, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	3	0
Davis, c	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Johnson, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Brack	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Hoffman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hafey	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	6	8	24	7	0

*Batted for Scharein in seventh. †Batted for Johnson in seventh. ‡Batted for Hoffman in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	x—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Majeski 4, Hassett, Posedel 2, Mueller 2. Two-base hit, Posedel, Brack, Majeski, Scharein. Three-base hit, Hassett. Home run, Majeski. Hits, off Johnson, 8 in 6 innings; off Hoffman, 3 in 2 innings. Left on base, Boston 8, Philadelphia 7. Base on balls, by Johnson, by Hoffman 4, by Posedel 4. Struck out, by Posedel 4, by Johnson 2. Double play, Cuccinello, Waratler and Hassett. Hit by pitched ball, by Hoffman, West. Losing pitcher, Johnson. Time, 1h. 54m. Umpires, Campbell, Moran and Sears. Attendance, 3,270 paid, 1,050 boys.

SECOND GAME

PHILADEL.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Scharein, ss	5	0	3	4	4	6	0
Mueller, rf	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
Marty, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hafey, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Arnovich, lf	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Suhr, 1b	3	0	2	2	14	1	0
May, 3b	2	1	1	1	1	2	0
Hughes, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	6	0
Millies, c	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mulcahy, p	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
Totals	33	3	10	12	27	18	0
BOSTON							
Outlaw, lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Garms, rf	4	1	1	0	3	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	1	3	3	8	0	0
West, cf	4	0	3	3	2	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	0	2	2	1	2	0
Warstler, ss	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Andrews, c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Sisti, 2b	3	0	0	0	4	3	0
MacFayden, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Cuccinello	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoffner, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	2	10	10	27	8	0

*Batted for MacFayden in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Suhr, Mulcahy, May, West, Majeski. Two-base hits, Arnovich, Scharein. Sacrifices, Mueller, Hafey, Hughes, May. Double plays, Suhr, Scharein and Suhr; May, Hughes and Suhr; Mulcahy, Scharein and Suhr. Left on bases, Philadelphia 10, Boston 6. Bases on balls, by Mulcahy, by MacFayden 3. Strikeouts, by Mulcahy, by MacFayden 2, by Shoffner. Hits, off MacFayden, 10 in 7 innings. Losing pitcher, MacFayden. Umpires, Moran, Sears and Campbell. Time, 1h. 58m. Total attendance, 4,382.

Cruise Ends Today

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17 (AP)—Sailing all the way in a fog, the New York Yacht Club fleet completed last night the last squadron run of its annual cruise, with New York and Connecticut yachts taking the U. S. Navy Alumni Challenge Cup honors.

Cups for the winners in each of three classes went to Rowe B. Metcalf's sloop Sachem of Greenwich, Conn.; De Coursey Fales' schooner Nina of New York, and H. E. Noyes' yawl Tioga Too of New York.

The course was approximately 33 miles from Mattapoisett, Mass., to Newport.

The King's Cup race is being sailed off here today, and after that event Commodore E. Townsend Irving will disband the annual cruise.

Ronald Oxenham

BRISBANE, Australia (CP Cable)—Ronald Oxenham, all-around Queensland cricketer, passed on here Aug. 15. Oxenham was a member of the Queensland eleven which opposed the British West Indies in its 1930-31 tour.

Hunt Studies for Future; Plays Tennis for Enjoyment

This rising generation of tennis youngsters—most of whom possess the idea that they can become great tennis stars so therefore think little of an education or future business life—could well look to Joe Hunt, young California net star who not only "made good" in tennis, but is now in the process of assuring his future through diligent study and extracurricular activity at Annapolis.

There are, of course, others in the amateur game who are "making good" in business as well as tennis besides this blond midshipman now rated as a third classman at the Naval Academy. There's Sydney Wood and Frank X. Shields, or Ernie Sutter and Gil Hunt, and there's Jack Tidball—all successfully started in business, and still "lobbing" and "driving" with the best of them.

Five Examples

But these five examples are a little older and are already safely started in business. Joe Hunt is preparing for that start, and he's doing it the hard way, two years of college and four years of Annapolis training that will undoubtedly slightly spoil his tennis game and any Davis Cup aspirations. For after graduating as an ensign, Hunt must cruise for two years and then enter Pensacola Naval Training base for 11 months of student flying before he even settles down at some port—maybe a foreign base apart from the tennis whirl.

"Sure, I'm crazy about tennis," he said, while driving to the hotel after his mixed doubles debut at Longwood's Cricket Club yesterday. "But my future is more important. If I can play tennis on the side, then I am the happiest. Of course I want to play in the Davis Cup matches, but it's been tough for me this summer because I've been away on the cruise for the most part, this being my second tournament." The first was Southampton two weeks ago.

Beyond Hazing

Although rising to quick fame as one of the most promising of Californian youngsters, Hunt is just another midshipman at Annapolis, and last fall was one of many plebes to receive "hazing." Now that he is a third classman, he takes his regular turn at the watch, "aye aye, sir" in the official manner, and receives his "leaves" the same way as the other middies.

At the present time, he is listed as "early leave," inasmuch as he is an aspirant for the football squad next fall, and that aggregation together with the cross-country forces were given "early leave" at Norfolk, Va., just two days ago. Hunt rushed here by airplane just in time to team with Dorothy Workman in the mixed doubles, his "leave" not coming soon enough, though, to make the regular first-round doubles.

But Joe is just one of the middies, follows orders, lives up to the rules—and likes it that way.

Davis Cup

Although not officially a member of the Davis Cup squad inasmuch as he has been out of tournament play this summer, Hunt will probably be given a special invitation to join the Cup members in their practice sessions at Philadelphia next week. Official word will be given by Walter L. Pate, Davis Cup non-playing captain who is due to arrive at Longwood today.

As if not busy enough with tennis and football as outside curricular work added to the stiff academic study at Annapolis, Hunt also plays basketball. He played all three sports in high school in San Francisco, played a little basketball besides tennis at the University of Southern California, and last year as a plebe participated in all three sports. Because of the summer's cruise, he was unable to represent the Naval Academy in the national intercollegiates.

But there's the busy life of this six-footer, and he's the current "lesson" for these youngsters who want and believe tennis to be their only future.

* * *

Wood and Shields have a laundry business together in New York. . . . Said Bitsy Grant yesterday, "they ought to do well during the national singles at Forest Hills next month with nearly 200 entries all wanting clean tennis togs."

* * *

The close-net volleying on the part of the youngsters, Frank Guernsey, successful defender of his national intercollegiate crown this year, and Russell Bobbitt, enlivened the gallery interest in their match with Frank Parker and Don McNeill. The volleys by the southerners were neat and sharp, and were it not for Parker's practically perfect left court play, the Guernsey-Bobbitt duo might have taken better advantage of McNeill's faltering game yesterday.

* * *

Speaking of left court players, this Doug Imhoff, team mate of Bob Peacock, is a future possibility in that sector. His return of service smash, dropping neatly on an angle off his backhand, gave Riggs and Cooke some difficulty yesterday, and often scored clean placements.

* * *

Hunt's practice sessions this summer have been limited to five days at Montreal, a week at Halifax, four days at Quebec, the Southampton tournament and now here. He plans morning and afternoon workouts the rest of this week.

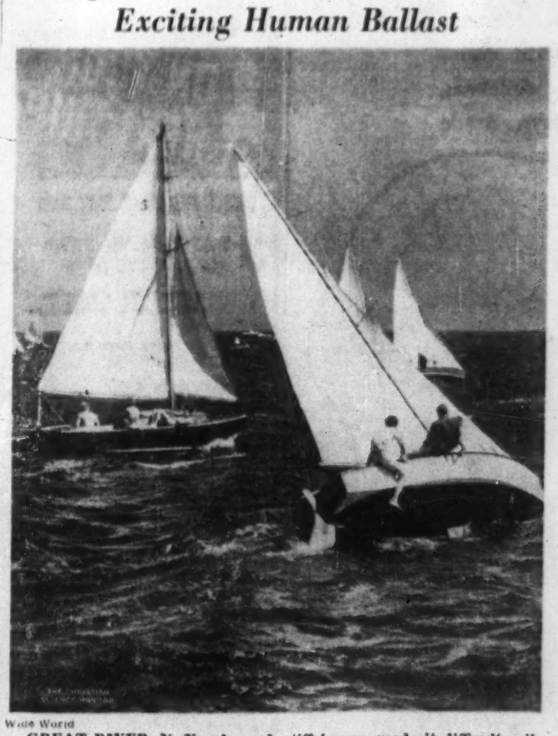
* * *

Most doubles players holler "out" to their partners when they believe the ball to be dropping outside. Some holler "drop it." But Parker is the only one now that Wilmer Allison has withdrawn from competition to yell "huh," a guttural sound for warning. Reason: the "out" warning is confusing to linemen and umpires, and sometimes wavers a decision.

Knowles Beaten

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Aug. 17 (AP)—Wielding a magic putter, Johnny Hichborn of Portland, defending Maine open amateur champion, eliminated Bobby Knowles of Brookline, Mass., the medalist, 1 up yesterday in the feature match of the first round of the annual tournament.

Exciting Human Ballast



Wide World

GREAT RIVER, N. Y.—A good, stiff breeze made it difficult sailing for these small boats in the race week regattas of the Great South Bay Yachting Association. These sailors were called upon to show their best sailing ability, and one in this group almost capsized.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.362	Hassett	.326
Finney	.341	Garms	.316
Doerr	.320	Cuccinello	.314
Williams	.323	West	.285
Cramer	.305	Simmons	.283
Carey	.299	Miller	.269
Cronin	.297	Masi	.265
Tabor	.296	Majeski	.264
Nonnenkamp	.286	Andrews	.263
Peacock	.285	Warstler	.252
Vosmik	.275	Outlaw	.245
Desautels	.214	Lopez	.236
Berg	.211	Cooney	.236
Berger	.194	Sisti	.195

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Grove	12	2	Fette	10	7
Ostermueller	6	2	Lanning	4	3
Dickman	7	4	Posedel	12	9
Heving	5	5	Sullivan	3	4
Rich	4	3	Shoffner	4	6
Auker	7	6	MacFayden	7	13
Wilson	8	8	Turner	4	7
Galehouse	6	7	Errickson	2	6
Wade	1	2	Frankhouse	0	2
Wagner	0	0			
LeFebvre	0	0			

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Straight-Set Victory for Parker in National Doubles at Longwood—Canadian Golf

Lou Faquin Hopes to Carry Memphis 'Colors' Into Final

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Red-headed Lou Faquin hopes to become the first citizen of Memphis to capture the national public parks tennis championship. And if he makes the grade he probably will establish a record for round-about ways of winning the title.

So far, a belated arrival, a mix-up in the entries, a cloudburst and the timely use of gasoline have figured in Faquin's progress to the quarter-final round.

Cloudburst

Lou got here late and found his name wasn't on the draw sheet. Public parks authorities discovered a spot for him, but he had to knock out defending champion Willis Anderson of Los Angeles to get past the second round. Then yesterday came a cloudburst which all but wiped out the day's schedule.

After a complete postponement of the day's matches had been considered, officials managed to get most of the water off the courts and dry the wettest spots by burning gasoline. That made a hit with the spectators, but the results weren't especially pleasing to the players. Faquin couldn't rush to the net on the slippery footing, but he was good enough on the baseline to beat Edward Moylan of Trenton, N. J., 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 6—1 and lead the field into the quarter-finals.

Sixth "Seed" Beaten

Mike McLaney of New Orleans, seeded sixth, also had trouble getting around the sodden courts and became the third of the select list to go out of the tournament. He lost 6—4, 6—1, 6—4, to Phil Rubel of New York.

John Nogrady of New York, Tuesday's conqueror of second-seeded Julius Heldman, and Sumner Rodman of Boston also reached the round of eight yesterday, eliminating Donald Hume of Brooklyn and Al Ritzenberg of Washington, D. C., respectively. Leonard Hartman took two of three sets from his New York rival, Al Doyle, before darkness interfered.

American Swimming Team To Compete in Ecuador

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—A six-man American swimming team will compete in Ecuador next month, leaving immediately after the national A. A. U. swimming championships at Detroit on Aug. 24, 25, 26, and 27, it has been announced by Chairman Laurence J. Johnson of the National Swimming Committee.

This will be the second successive year the American natators have visited South America, a team touring the Argentine last season. The squad will leave Sept. 1 and will sail for home on Sept. 30, departing on such short notice that the athletes who hope to go to Ecuador will have to arrive in Detroit with their luggage ready for the long jaunt and passports, or the necessary affidavits of birth, to enable them to obtain passports on such short notice.

Only One Diver

One diver and five swimmers will visit South America. Of the swimmers one will be a backstroker and the other four free-stylers, one at 100 yards, one at 220, one at 440, 880, and another at a mile. Presumably they will have to be picked also with an eye for a relay team.

Only winners of national championships will get the call, unless the titleholders are not available. In that case runners-up will get next choice. The team will be picked by the National Swimming Committee after the completion of the Detroit show that looks to be one of the finest in the history of the A. A. U.

* * *

Entry blanks went out yesterday for the national A. A. U. women's track and field championships at Waterbury on Sunday, Sept. 3. The events to be contested are 50-meter dash, 100-meter dash, 200-meter dash, 400-meter relay, 80-meter hurdles, shotput, discus throw, javelin throw, baseball throw, high jump and broad jump.

All these events are on the women's program for the 1940 Olympics in Finland with the exception of the 50-meter dash and the baseball throw, and this year's championships will be a preview of talent for next year's Olympic team.

Rise and Fall of Youngsters

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—A year ago a young Dutchman named Vander Meer was the most sensational figure in professional baseball. Now he's just another fellow named Johnny struggling to get along.

Last August you saw his picture plastered everywhere and the 24-year-old southpaw of the Cincinnati Reds was idolized by the country's baseball fans. He had achieved the unprecedented feat of hurling two no-hit, no-run games in consecutive appearances on the mound.

Vast Difference

Vander Meer went on to win 15 games against 10 defeats last year, his first full season in the big leagues. But now Johnny, like many another freshman star has fallen victim of the "second year" trials. He has appeared in 25 games this season, but has completed only eight for a record of five victories and eight defeats.

But Vander Meer is not the only victim. There's 23-year-old Jim Bagby, who won 15 and lost 11 as a freshman. This year he had won only three and lost four when the Boston Red Sox shipped him back to the minor leagues.

Johnny Rizzo, Pittsburgh outfielder, is another sophomore who has faded badly, batting .301 in 143 games last year and only .253 for 72 games this year.

Others Are Better

Many other freshman standouts of last year, however, are shining brighter than ever afield and at bat. Frank McCormick of Cincinnati, now is batting .333, seven points over his 1938 mark, and has knocked in 96 runs. Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox, batted .289 a year ago as compared with his fancy .329 figure at present. George Case, the Washington base stealing artist, has a .318 average, 12 points above his 1938 performance.

Joe Gordon of the New York Yankees batted .255 last summer and knocked out 25 homers. Now his mark is .299 and he has 19 homers. Ken Keltner is batting .309 for Cleveland, more than 30 points over his freshman average.

Enos Slaughter of the St. Louis Cards at .298 is 20 points ahead of his 1938 batting mark while Ernie Koy of Brooklyn is hitting 24 points under his .299 mark as a newcomer. Taft Wright of Washington batted .350 in 100 games a year ago and now is .302 in 92 games.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Mize, St. Louis, .351; Arnovich, Philadelphia, .341.
Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 83; Frey, Cincinnati, 82.
Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 96; Camilli, Brooklyn, and Bottarn, New York, 76.
Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 144; Hack, Chicago, 142.
Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, 35; Mize, St. Louis, 32.
Triples—Herman, Chicago, 14; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 10.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 23; Mize, St. Louis, 20.
Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 18; Hassett, Boston, and Hack, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Thompson, Cincinnati, 8-2; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 8-3.

American League

Batting—Di Maggio, New York, .396; Foxx, Boston, .363.
Runs—Foxx, Boston, 103; McCosky, Detroit, 93.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 95; Foxx, Boston, 92.
Hits—Rolfe, New York, 146; McCosky, Detroit, 145.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 35; Williams, Boston, and Rolfe, New York, 32.
Triples—Lewis, Washington, 12; McCosky, Detroit, 11.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 30; Greenberg, Detroit, 20.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 41; Chapman, Cleveland, 16.
Pitching—Donald, New York, and Grove, Boston, 12-2.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 9, Montreal 2.
Jersey City 3, Buffalo 2.
Syracuse 8, Rochester 2.
Baltimore 8, Toronto 3.

American Association

Columbus 3, Kansas City 2.
Minneapolis 4, Indianapolis 0.
Toledo 5, Milwaukee 4.
St. Paul 8, Louisville 5.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 2.
Seattle 3, San Diego 1.
Hollywood 7, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 6, Portland 2.

Texas League

Fort Worth 3-1, Beaumont 1-10.
Shreveport 2, Oklahoma City 1.
Houston 6-7, Tulsa 3-6.
San Antonio 6-2, Dallas 2-3.

Southern Association

Atlanta 11, Memphis 7.
Nashville 7, Birmingham 6.
Little Rock—Chattanooga, wet grounds. Others not scheduled.

Eastern League

Binghampton 17, Wilkes-Barre 2.
Elmira 8-3, Springfield 5-6.
Hartford 8, Williamsport 5.
Albany 5, Scranton 1.

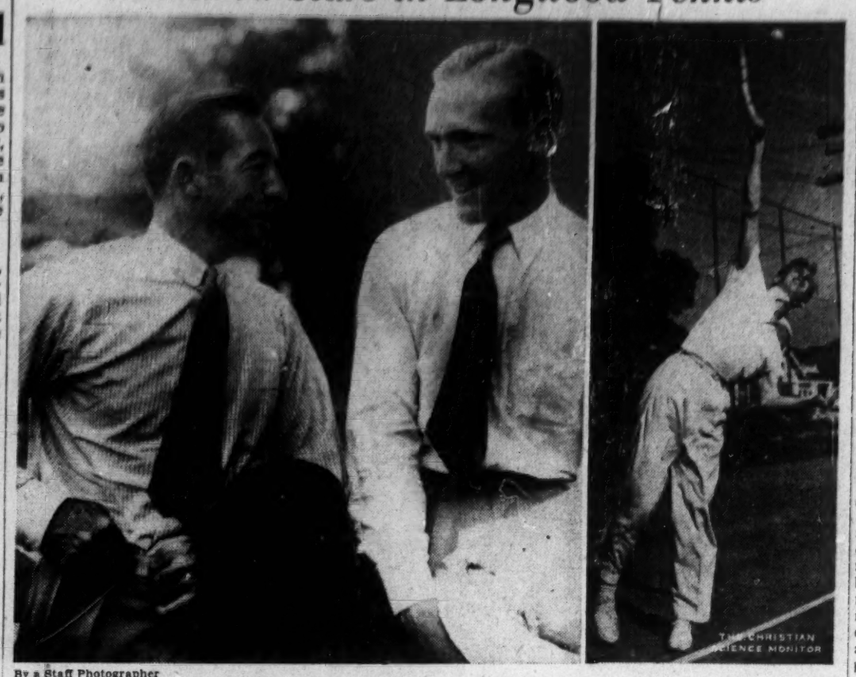
Sport Briefs

Helen Wills Moody has held seven U. S. tennis championships.

Doc Protho, Phillies' pilot, formerly managed Little Rock.

Van Lingle Mungo, Brooklyn pitcher, hails from the South Carolina cotton belt.

Featured Stars in Longwood Tennis



By a Staff Photographer

Left: Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., and John Bromwich of Australia. Right: Joe Hunt, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

American Doubles Teams Reach Semifinal Round

By Wendell Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The marks of triumphs which sent two United States doubles combinations into the semifinal round of Longwood's National Doubles tourney left two major points of interest for American Davis Cup hopes today.

First, the play of the Wimbledon champions, Bobby Riggs, Chicago, and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., in their match with Bob Peacock and Doug Imhoff, University of California intercollegiate doubles titlists, reached the same form that carried them to their Wimbledon championship for the first time since their arrival home. The score: 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Parker Proves Worth

Second, Frank Parker once again proved he was the greatest left court player in this country by actually carrying the faltering Don McNeill throughout their match with Frank Guernsey and Russell Bobbitt, southern youngsters. It was a straight three-set win for Parker, 6—4, 10—8, 6—2.

These were the only men's doubles matches of the day. There were but two women's second-round matches with two international teams reaching the quarter-final round. They were the English duo, Betty Nuthall and Nina Brown who won from Dorothy Bundy and Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, 12—10, 6—3, and Mme. Simone Mathieu, France, and Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Brookline, foreign seeded 2, over Mrs. Carlton R. Mabley and Mrs. E. B. Corbiere, Boston, 6—2, 6—3.

Return to Form

The return to form of Riggs and Cooke is a significant factor as the Davis Cup finals draw nearer each day. Cooke yesterday battled for every point, angled sharply on his volleys, and was speedy in dropping back for the perfect lobs of the California pair. Riggs, although sporting his usual easy-going appearance, was on the ball like a hawk, amassing a great record of placements and making few errors.

Parker yesterday was the outstanding performer of the day, and once more served notice to the Davis Cup Committee that he should not be overlooked in the doubles department when the left-court post is named. Although Guernsey and Bobbitt both played McNeill as often as they could, scoring their points from McNeill's errors, Parker would often step out of position to save points.

Lobs Broken Up

The usual Guernsey-Bobbitt game of lobs was broken up by Parker's short game that became shorter as the match progressed, was pat-ball in effect yet produced spins and angles, volleys and finally finishing smashes that produced the most crowd appeal of the day.

The mixed doubles got under way yesterday with first-round matches finding seeded teams moving along without difficulty.

New Canadian Mark

MONTREAL, Aug. 17 (CP)—Arthur C. Donner of Montreal has set a new Canadian amateur long run skeet record by breaking a string of 219 consecutive regulation clay-pigeon skeet targets. It was announced Tuesday from headquarters of the Dominion marksmen organization here.

Donner shattered the former Dominion record of 117, set in 1937 by Robert E Branch of the St. Catharines Trap and Gun Club of Ontario. Donner posted the mark on the layout of the Montreal Skeet Club.

He was a member of the five-man club from Montreal which captured the Dominion trap team title in the recent skeet and trap shooting championships.

Dodgers Exercise Option

MONTREAL, Aug. 17 (CP)—President Hector Racine of Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League announced that Brooklyn Dodgers had exercised their option on Outfielder Arthur Parks. Parks joined the National League club a month ago and Royals were to receive a sum reported at $10,000 at the end of the season if Brooklyn decided to retain him.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham broke world 800-meter record by one-tenth second in 1:49.7 at Stockholm meet.

Five Years Ago

Schoolboy Rowe, Detroit, blanked New York Yankees, 2-0, for fourteenth consecutive victory and eighteenth win of season.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Augie Galan; Cubs—Batted in one run with double and hit homer to give Chicago 2-1 victory over Reds.

Terry Moore and Bill McGee, Cardinals — Former hit two homers, each with one on, to beat Pirates in first game, while McGee pitched three-hitter for shutout in nightcap.

Jeff Heath and Al Milnar, Indians—Former's home run with one on featured first game and latter's four-hit pitching stopped Browns in second.

Charley Gehringer, Tigers—Returning to Tiger lineup, he delivered pinch homer with one on in ninth inning to tie score, but Detroit lost out to White Sox in 12th.

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Hit home run with one on and knocked home another run with a double in walloping Senators.

Henry Majeski, Bees, and Hugh Mulcahy, Phils—Former doubled with bases filled and hit home run to give Boston first-game victory, but latter retaliated by taking pitchers' battle in nightcap.

Cliff Melton, Giants — Held Dodgers scoreless for seven innings on five hits and himself had perfect day at bat with two singles and a double.

Poffenberger Out

BROOKLYN, Aug. 17 (AP)—At the request of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Elwood Cletus (Boots) Poffenberger has been declared ineligible by Commissioner K. M. Landis and placed on the blacklist of organized baseball.

The eccentric pitcher, whose many escapades have formed a bizarre part of current baseball folklore, deserted the Dodgers in Cincinnati on May 23, and after being ordered to report to Montreal, failed to do so.

He cost the Brooklyn team $25,000 this spring.

Grove-Feller Fireball

CLEVELAND (AP)—Although he's been in the American League four seasons now, Bob Feller, who has a fireball like Lefty Grove had in his younger days, has dueled with Old Mose only twice.

Feller won the first from the Boston ace, 7 to 3. When they tangled this season Bobby Doerr slammed out two homers to win for Grove, 7 to 5.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	75	33	.694
Boston	66	39	.627
Chicago	59	50	.541
Cleveland	58	50	.537
Detroit	57	53	.518
Washington	48	62	.436
Philadelphia	38	70	.351
St. Louis	31	75	.292

Results Aug. 16
New York 4, Washington 0.
Chicago 7, Detroit 6 (12 innings).
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 1.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	68	39	.636
St. Louis	61	44	.581
Chicago	60	50	.545
New York	54	51	.514
Brooklyn	52	53	.495
Pittsburgh	49	54	.476
Boston	48	60	.434
Philadelphia	32	71	.311

Results Aug. 16
New York 7, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Boston 9, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia-5, Boston 2.

Sisler Advises on Baseball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 17 (AP)—Baseball can be saved and made to prosper if the number of veterans on teams in various sandlot tournaments are limited, says George Sisler, imperial potentate of the semipro division of the national pastime.

"Too many tournaments are old settlers reunions. Too many teams come to meets such as the 1939 national semipro tourney boasting of the former major leaguers and ex-minor league stars on their rosters."

Limit Veterans

The quiet, studious Sisler, who won't be pushed among the has-beens of the game he loves and which made him famous, would limit the veterans or specify the number of rookies in the line-up.

"Major league scouts are back of such a plan. After all, we have almost 20 scouts here and it is a waste of their time if all they see is fellows past their peak or who have demonstrated they cannot make the grade."

Sisler, in baseball's Hall of Fame, also is interested in softball but see no challenge by it of the older sport.

"Softball is nothing but a depression sport like miniature golf, and even if it does survive it should be classified as a distinct sport.

Different Games

"Baseball and softball appeal to a entirely different class of spectators and players.

"Something must be done, however, to interest the youth of America in baseball.

"They tell me one of the most able scouts for the St. Louis Cards has found only six rookies this year worthy of being offered contracts," sighed the father of two sons already owned by major league clubs.

"What baseball needs most is more Larry MacPhails. I wonder what the major leagues would be like if everybody had a general manager like Brooklyn?"

All of yesterday's games were postponed because of rain.

Seen and Heard

Phew! Talk about high pressure football—Texas Christian already has issued its season grid passes to football writers! . . . Holt Rast, Alabama end candidate, holds licenses to fly both land and sea planes . . . Schoolboy football players' parade for perusal of the colleges took place at Houston, Texas, Saturday, Aug. 12, when 45 of the states' best engaged in a 6-6 tie . . . Rudolf Harbig, Germany's middle distance runner, will take a lot of beating with his world marks of 46.1s for the 400 meters and 1:46.6 for the 800 meters.

* * *

Sebastian Sisti, Bees' rookie infielder, has been picked for utility on the all-Italian-American baseball team for 1939, selected by Dr. D. M. Nigro, athletic director of the National Italian-American Civic League . . . Saturday, Oct. 7, will see a college football doubleheader in Griffith Stadium with Georgetown and Roanoke playing the first game at 1:30 and George Washington and Davis-Elkins the second at 3:30 . . . It might be a good idea for Harvard to give the local high schools a similar lift, playing in the Stadium and all that sort of thing. . . .

* * *

The New York Yankees took a long step forward when they beat Dutch Leonard of the Senators, who previously had outpitched Red Ruffing, Lefty Gomez, Oral Hildebrand and Monte Pearson this year . . . They may laugh at Brooklyn's ball playing, but passing the 700,000 attendance mark in 51 home games is no laughing matter—except for the Dodgers . . . Washington is known as the Senators only on the road—at home they are the Nationals . . . Mickey Vernon, Washington first baseman, left college in his freshman year to enter organized ball.

Web Morse

Twenty-Four U. S. Players In Canadian

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Aug. 17 (AP)—One of the smallest fields in years—about 80 golfers, and a quarter of them invaders from the United States—today began the quest of the Canadian open golf championship, a title which hasn't been won by a Canadian since 1914.

There were 17 pros and seven amateurs from the United States on the entry list, including a number of doubtful starters. Dick Metz, Denny Shute, Gene Sarazen, and Jimmy Hines were the most prominent entries who hadn't turned up by last night.

But there were plenty of stars from both sides of the border to wallop the stuffing out of par for the short, heavily wooded Riverside course.

Ralph Guldahl of Madison, N. J., two-time winner of the U. S. open title and recent victor in the $10,000 Dapper Dan open at Pittsburgh, was made the favorite almost as soon as he arrived. Playing with young Bill (Red) Francis of Altoona, Pa., Guldahl fired an approximate 69 for his first practice round yesterday.

Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., and Bill Kerr of Toronto turned in the best preliminary rounds, 67's, and Gordie Brydson of Toronto, former big-league hockey player, had a 68. Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., rated behind only Guldahl, followed up Tuesday's 67 with a 69.

Others seeking the title which Sam Snead will not defend are Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., and Jimmy Thomson of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Canada's leading entries include Jules Huot of Quebec, Stan Horne of Montreal and Bobby Smith of Windsor among the pros; Sandy Somerville, the Dominion's No. 1 amateur, and the well-known hockey stars, Ray Getliffe and Pete Kelly.

Flohr and Klein Set Chess Pace

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Aug. 17 (AP)—Salo Flohr of Prague and E. Klein of London yesterday continued to set the pace in the International Chess Masters' tournament.

In third-round matches Flohr won in 25 moves from G. Abrahams of England and Klein won in 53 moves from S. Landau of The Netherlands. Both Flohr and Klein have won all their matches.

Other third-round results: J. Mieses, Germany, won from W. S. Wallis, England, in 34 moves; I. Koenig, Yugoslavia, won from F. E. A. Kitto, England, in 30 moves; Dr. M. Euwe, The Netherlands, won from J. M. Aitken, Scotland, in 36 moves; A. G. Conde, Mexico, adjourned with A. R. B. Thomas, England.

National Open Polo, Sept. 16

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—The top-ranking players of the United States and Great Britain will begin competition for the National open polo championship Sept. 16 at the Meadow Brook Club on Long Island, it was announced yesterday by the U. S. Polo Association. Entries for the tournament will close Sept. 9.

For the first time in many years, there will not be a defending champion in the lists. (Sonny) Whitney has disbanded the old Westbury team, which won the title in 1937 and 1938 with one of the strongest foursomes ever put together, and the three 10-goal stars who were his team mates—Stewart Iglehart, Mike Phipps and Cecil Smith—will compete with other teams.

Smith is expected to form the nucleus of a Texas Ranger team, while Iglehart and Phipps may ride together on a team not yet named. One of the strongest outfits should be John Hay (Jock) Whitney's Greentree four, with Tommy Hitchcock, Jr., in his 17th season as a 10-goal star, as the key figure.

Tinsley Quits Cards

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 17 (AP)—Gaynell Tinsley, the Louisiana State all-America football player, suddenly closed his professional gridiron career last night by leaving the training camp of the Chicago Cardinals for his home, Coach Ernie Nevers revealed.

Nevers said he understood Tinsley was en route to Louisiana to take a high school coaching job. Where the job was in Louisiana was not announced. Tinsley has been with the Cardinals two years.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Little Giant to Join Cubs

In diminutive Dominic Dallessandro, the Chicago Cubs have bought themselves one of the leading pinch hitters in baseball. At least, they have unless the boy earns regular employment. If Gabby Hartnett could demand immediate delivery from San Diego, the pint-sized Italian might be a valuable addition in the closing weeks of this National League pennant race. Although the Bruins are currently dwarfed by the front-running Reds and the second-place Cardinals, the Wrigley entry may be capable of at least one more spurt. Remember, the Cubs did not win the 1938 flag until a day before the season ended.

Reports in Spring

However, Dallessandro's value to the Chicago team cannot be determined until next spring. Meanwhile, the outfielder will continue to prosper in the Pacific Coast League. The Red Sox had him once, but turned him over to San Diego as part payment for Bobby Doerr, now their regular second baseman. Dominic, at times, made himself a big man in the Fenway organization by his timely power at the plate. But the Sox had to give the Pacific Coast League club more than a bag of peanuts and a broken bat for Doerr, so Dallessandro went West.

Because of his size, or lack of it, the Italian is a nuisance in the batter's box. It isn't easy for the pitcher to get the ball in the strike zone. The space between his knees and the letters on his shirt front is limited. He looks as if he were walking around in a hole. And when the hurler does get the pellet over the plate, Dallessandro can give it a ride. Despite his height, he has big wrists and arms, and drives for extra bases with surprising consistency

* * *

As predicted in this column a short while ago, Paul Dean's once-glamorous pitching career in the National League has come to an early ending. Released outright to the Columbus club of the American Association by the Cardinals, Dizzy's kid brother is not apt to return to the fast company of the majors. Ray Blades gave him every chance to get back on the regular payroll of the St. Louis club, but the boy just doesn't have it any more.

Heavy duty during Paul's early campaigns in a Cardinal uniform must have hurried his departure. For a while the Deans were the only steady winners on the roster general managed by Branch Rickey and the shrewd executive ordered them worked overtime. Probably you can't blame a man for wanting to win, at any cost. Yet, many ball players will tell you that Paul's inability, or refusal, to stay in playing shape, was the chief reason why he is now in the minors. In other words, he ate himself right out of the high-salary picture.

* * *

In regard to the Cincinnati-Cardinal pennant duel in the senior league, rival players offer divided opinions. The first one may say the Reds; the second will like the Cards. It is interesting to bring up the subject in the dugout and listen to the debate which follows. They remind you of a pack of Democrats and Republicans arguing over a coming Presidential election. However, with the managers, the story is different. They stand about two to one in favor of the Cardinals.

* * *

Boston's once-famed pitching staff is now a thing of the past. If the Bees expect to be a factor in the 1940 race, Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel must surround a few nine-inning moundsmen. Danny MacFayden and Milt Shoffner are no longer mysteries to the opposition. Fette and Turner are still big leaguers and Posedel has been a lift this year. But on the open market next winter, the Bees will listen to any suggestions involving new hurlers, a novel experience for them.

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Previous day's sales 640,010
1939 volume to date 135,525,162
1938 volume to date 167,484,853

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Dull

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Intermittent rallying tendencies, for the most part, were too feeble to take hold in today's stock market and leaders generally gave up fractions to around a point.

Dealings were exceptionally small throughout, with transfers for the five hours being at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares. Near the final hour there was a handful of modest gains in evidence.

Confused thinking over threatened European war dangers, brokers said, continued as the principal recovery handicap. It was recalled, though, that cries of "wolf" had been heard before and nothing happened. At the same time, few traders seemed willing to make a bet on the outcome of the latest German-Polish rift or growing Japanese British tension in the Far East.

In the home sector cheering business hopes remained as an obstacle to sellers and analysts were encouraged by the lightness of stock offerings both yesterday and today.

Backward during the greater part of the proceedings were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Western Union, Anaconda, Texas Corp., Phillips Petroleum, Westinghouse, Philip Morris, American Telephone, Allied Chemical and Union Carbide.

Resistant were Chesapeake & Ohio, Kennecott, General Motors, Phelps Dodge, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Gypsum and Loft.

In the curb inconsequential declines were posted for Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed, Pantepec Oil and Lake Shore.

Bonds Record Losses

The bond market backtracked again today, posting losses ranging to more than a point.

Demand was at low ebb, brokers said, which seemed more responsible for the orderly retreat than any concerted selling. European news appeared to be the main stumbling block to a revival of buying.

U. S. Governments followed the general market pattern with declines of as much as 9-32 point. Foreign dollar loans were trendless.

Down in the corporate list at the start of the last hour were Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Manhattan Railway 4s of '90, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G", Santa Fe 4s of '95, Nickel Plate 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—The wheat market developed a downward trend today after advancing in early dealings to the best level of the month.

Trade here reflected a decline at Liverpool and there was evidence of switching of hedges from September contracts into more deferred deliveries, which depressed the May, 1940, option particularly.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅝ cent lower compared with yesterday's finish, September 65⅞, December 65¼-⅜; corn unchanged to ¼ off, September 43¼-⅛, December 42⅜-¼; oats ¼ lower to ⅛ higher.

St. Louis Terminal Bond Issue Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A $7,000,000 issue of Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis refunding and improvement mortgage 3⅜ per cent bonds, Series B, due in 1974, is being offered publicly at 102.6 per cent and accrued interest by a banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co.

The underwriting syndicate obtained the issue at competitive bidding two days ago. The proceeds will be used to pay off $7,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds maturing October 1.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Aug. 17

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅞	$4.68⅞	$4.8697
Cables	4.68⅞	4.68⅞	4.8697
France—franc	.0265	.0265	*
Belgium—belga	.1699	.1699	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2258	.2258	§
Italy—lira	.05261¼	.05261¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5361	.5368	‖
Sweden—krona	.2413	.2413	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslav—dinar	.0232	.0232	.0298
Spain—peseta	.1125x	.1125x	
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3675	.3675	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3499	.3500	.6180
Java—florin	.5376	.5382	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2855	.2855	*
Shanghai—dol	.0669	.0681	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5497	.5497	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1700x	.1700x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. §Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. †Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.50; export 10.55. Tin steady; spot and nearby 48.75; forward 48.50. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.05-5.10; east St. Louis 4.90. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L(1.60a)	1	63½	63½	63½	— ⅛
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	36	36	36	A'g 10
11	6¾	Adams Ex(.10g)	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	A'g 11
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	A'g 16
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	53	52½	53	
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun(.65g)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 16
12⅜	5	Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 15
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 15
19	8	Alleg pr pf	6	11½	11	11	A'g 10
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
11⅝	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 14
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	162½	160	162½	+ ½
13½	10	Allied Kid (⅝)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 4
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	11½	11½	11½	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
70⅜	54½	Allied St pf (5)	6	70⅜	70	70¼	+ ¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1½g)	25	33	32½	32½	— ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 11
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
24⅛	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 10
36¼	16⅜	Am Airlines	4	30½	30⅜	30½	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅜	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	12½	12	12	A'g 16
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	5	4¾	4¾	A'g 16
54½	31⅜	Am Br Sh (1½g)	13	41½	41½	41½	— ¾
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	100	99½	100	
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	A'g 14
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	9	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	2	34	34	34	A'g 15
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
115⅝	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 7
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 14
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6	6	6	
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	5	6¾	6½	6½	A'g 16
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8	8	8	A'g 15
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 16
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
19½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	15½	15½	15½	A'g 16
24¾	12½	Am & F P $7 pf	4	21	20¼	20½	A'g 16
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	13	13	13	A'g 8
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 10
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	9	52	51¾	52	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 15
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
7¾	4¼	Am International	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	5	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
40⅛	26	Am Metal (1½g)	6	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	12	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	8	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¾
45	28	AP&L 7pf (1⅞k)	7	40½	40	40	—1
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	44	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	10	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	A'g 15
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 16
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	15	44⅜	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛	+ ⅛
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	67½	67½	67½	A'g 15
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	15	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	6	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ¼
14¾	8¼	Am Stove (.55g)	1	14	14	14	A'g 16
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	A'g 16
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	A'g 16
18⅛	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 16
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	10	165¼	164½	165¼	— ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	80¾	80¼	80¼	— ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	3	81¾	81½	81¾	+ ¼
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151½	151½	151½	A'g 10
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5½	5½	5½	
14⅜	9½	Am Water Wks	26	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	A'g 14
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32½	32½	32½	— ¾
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	46	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	— ¾
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	2	41	40½	41	A'g 3
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	5	26	25½	26	+ ⅜
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	4	28½	28	28½	+1½
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	
6½	3¾	Armour Ill	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	3	36	35¼	35¼	A'g 16
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mr 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	4	40	39¾	40	
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 16
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	76½	76½	76½	A'g 15
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates in (2)	1	37	37	37	
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	22	26	25⅜	25¾	— ⅛
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	56	56	56	—1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	4	17	17	17	— ½
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	32	7	7	7	A'g 10
18	10	Atl G&W in pf	3	13¾	13	13	A'g 4
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	A'g 16
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	A'g 14
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (½g)	2	53	53	53	A'g 16
6½	4⅛	Atlas Tack	2	5½	5½	5½	A'g 16
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 16
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅜
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	16	4	3⅞	4	
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	3	4⅝	4½	4½	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	A'g 16
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
13	6	Barker Bros	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 10
19½	12¼	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	13	23⅜	22⅞	23	— ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	24	24	—2
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	127¾	127¾	127¾	A'g 10
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8⅝	8½	8½	A'g 16
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (⅛g)	15	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
21⅛	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	6	20½	20⅜	20½	
55⅜	48½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅛
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	40	39¼	39½	—1⅛
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	58	59⅝	58½	58½	— ⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
115	99½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	114½	114¼	114½	— ¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	23½	23	23	A'g 16
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	6	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	A'g 15
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
34¾	17⅝	Boeing Airplane	6	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	2	21	21	21	
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	7	20⅝	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	8	23¼	22⅞	23	
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 15
29⅛	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅝
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 16
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	9	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	41	41	41	A'g 2
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	51½	50¾	50¾	—1¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
13⅝	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	6	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
46¾	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ¼
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¾g)	9	27	26⅜	27	
36	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	33½	35½	35½	A'g 10
19⅜	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	9	18½	18	18¼	— ⅛
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	2	8½	8½	8½	
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	3	20	19¾	19¾	A'g 15
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	28¼	28	28	
19⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	29	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	13	13	13	13	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
9½	5⅝	Butler Br (.15g)	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21	21	21	A'g 16
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13¼	7	Byers (A.M) Co	1	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13	12¾	12¾	A'g 16
		C					
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	4	17	17	17	— ½
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6¾	5⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	10⅛	10¼	10½	A'g 16
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	8	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	25	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	32	32	32	A'g 15
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	5	16	15	16	A'g 16
3⅞	2¾	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	3	3	3	A'g 15
54	66	Case(JI)Co (5e)	8	71½	70	70	—1¼
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	15	42	41	41	— ½
107⅛	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	A'g 16
29⅛	13⅞	Celanese Corp	54	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	2	11	10⅞	11	
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19	19	19	— ⅝
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	9	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 16
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 16
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	35	35	35	— ¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	19	19	19	A'g 15
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 16
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	5	34	33⅞	33⅞	
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	—1
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	21	21	21	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 16
1	⅛	Chi & N West	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 16
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 11
3⅞	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	2	11¼	11¼	11½	A'g 15
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 15
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 15
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12½	12¼	12½	— ¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 26
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(3½)	2	47	47	47	A'g 10
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	½	½	½	A'g 16
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 15
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 10
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	3	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 9
1	⅛	Childs Co	1	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
85½	53½	Chrysl Cp (4g)	107	81	79⅜	80⅞	+ ⅝
14⅞	9	City L & F(.90g)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 16
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 16
30⅞	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	3	28½	27½	27½	A'g 16
60½	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	5	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
35½	21¾	CluettPeab(½g)	8	32¾	32¼	32½	+ ¼
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	126	125½	125½	—1½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	A'g 16
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅛)	22	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅞
36⅛	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	*1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
23⅜	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 14
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	31	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	2	87¼	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%z)	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	24	24	24	A'g 15
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	92¼	91½	92¼	A'g 15
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	6	48¼	44½	45¼	— ½
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	8	109⅜	109½	109⅜	A'g 7
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
110⅛	106	Com Tcv pf(4½)	2	107½	107½	107½	A'g 14
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	8	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	42	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	70¼	69½	69½	—1½
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.30g)	31	30¼	30⅛	30¼	
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 9
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 16
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	8	19⅜	19½	19½	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 15
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	47	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	107¾	107½	107½	
2½	1⅛	Con Film I (⅜k)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 9
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(1½k)	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Consol Oil (.80)	23	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	A'g 10
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 15
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 25
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
16½	9¼	Container Corp	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1½	1½	1½	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96

Commerce and Finance

Aircraft Output May Top '38 by 37 P. C.; New High in '40 Seen

Business and Industry

Wage-Hour Law Enforcement Is Found Big Task

WASHINGTON (AP)—Enforcing the Wage-Hour Law has proved a tremendous task. Administrator Elmer F. Andrews estimates that 250,000 establishments situated the country over are affected by the Act.

His goal is a routine periodic inspection of each. But that takes money, it takes manpower, it takes a well-organized field force under regional direction.

With Congress in its present mood, the attainment of such an objective appears to lie far in the future. Even if the necessary money and men were provided, officials at the Wage-Hour Division say, it would be many months before inspectors could be trained, field offices established, and the system set to functioning smoothly.

The administration has been struggling to keep pace with complaints of violations as they flowed ceaselessly into headquarters here. At the moment, some 20,000 are awaiting attention. Officials estimate that more than half of them will prove of sufficient validity to require an inspection of the plants concerned.

25,000 Inspections Needed

Looking ahead, Mr. Andrews estimates that 25,000 inspections will be necessary in the coming year. On a basis of experience each inspection requires 9.3 man days of work. On July 19, the Wage-Hour Division had 371 employees in Washington and 174 in the field. At that time, Mr. Andrews, with President Roosevelt's backing, asked Congress for a $2,000,000 appropriation to increase the Washington force to 621 and the field personnel to 1,513. That, he said, would permit the disposition of 75 per cent of the cases expected. But Congress, reflecting both the anti-administration trend of the session's closing days and the dispute over amending the act, voted $1,200,000 instead of the $2,000,000 requested.

The bulk of the complaints come from employees. The first step in their disposition is a determination whether they involve interstate commerce and thus come under the Act. If so, they are subjected to further analysis and then, if it is deemed justified, go to the inspection force. While there have been many instances of them, the inspection staff has had its difficulties with recalcitrants. There have been cases, wage-hour officials said, in which books have been falsified, and these have involved interviews with the workers themselves. In many instances, the latter have been reluctant to talk. Some cases have been taken into the courts, and in that field officials of the division say they have had a high proportion of successes.

One provision of the law has been unexpectedly helpful to enforcement, they say. This is dubbed the "hot goods" clause, and makes it illegal for anyone knowingly to transport or sell goods produced in violation of the wage-hour rates. The consequences has been that some distributors, chain stores, and mail order houses have applied pressure to the manufacturers from whom they buy.

Committees System

Another, and important, section of the act authorizes an "industry committees" system. Under this section, Mr. Andrews appoints a committee for each industry, with employers, labor, and the public given equal representation. The committee studies the needs and conditions of the industry and recommends the minimum wage rate to be paid. Mr. Andrews can then approve or reject. He cannot modify a committee's findings. The system is intended to give elasticity to the law, and provide a gradual approach to the 40-cent minimum hourly rate which is to become effective generally in 1945. The general minimum is now 25 cents, and on Oct. 24 it will become 30 cents.

As rapidly as the press of other activities will permit, the division is working toward a decentralization of enforcement. The first regional office has been established at Richmond, Va. Fifteen others are planned. The Richmond branch has been worked out on an experimental basis. Records have been shifted to it gradually, a big job in itself. When Richmond is functioning, the second regional office will be set up. One at a time is the plan.

As they begin to function they will become clearing houses for complaint inspections in their area, and gradually, Mr. Andrews hopes, the center for the routine inspection system which he has fixed as the ideal of enforcement.

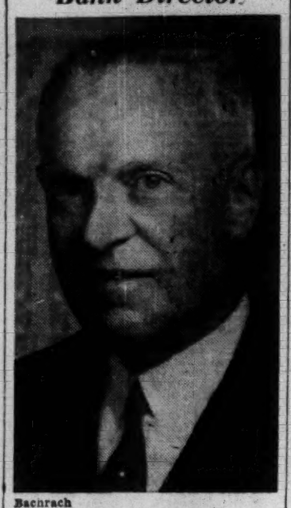
(This is the second of a series of four articles on the wage-hour law.)

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Bank Director



Bachrach

Ernest Stauffen, Jr.

Chairman of the Trust Committee of Manufacturers Trust Co., has been elected a director of the bank.

Mexico Has Three Plans to Settle Oil Controversy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Mexican Government has offered three plans for settlement of claims growing out of the expropriation of American oil properties.

Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador, said last night the proposals were:

Collaboration between the Mexican Government and the company in the exploitation of the properties, payment in oil taken from the seized wells, or "fair cash compensation" after an appraisal in which the companies' representatives would participate.

Long-Term Contract

Najera said the joint operation would be under a long-term contract which would specify the proportion of earnings for each party. The companies have expressed a willingness for such a settlement, but have insisted that control rest in their hands.

Najera, in a formal statement, said his country was willing to make "just and effective payment of compensation" for the properties.

The companies have contended the seized properties are worth between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000. Mexican officials have insisted, however, that the value is considerably less.

"The Government of Mexico," he said in his formal statement, "in an endeavor to reach a mutually satisfactory settlement, has offered the companies a plan of collaboration for the exploitation of the expropriated fields; under this plan, a long-term contract would determine the proportion of earnings to be received by both parties. These proposals were handed to Mr. Richberg on Aug. 2, 1939."

This reference was to the Ambassador's last conference with Donald R. Richberg, attorney for major oil companies whose properties were seized. The companies have expressed willingness to enter into a long-term contract for exploitation of the properties, but have insisted that control rest in their own hands.

Regarding proposed payment in oil, the Ambassador's statement said:

Would Deliver Oil

"The Mexican Government is willing, should the companies prefer, to deliver to them the oil for export, including the oil produced as a result of investments made by the Government prior to the expropriation, granting the companies a discount that will enable them to amortize the capital invested and also obtain a reasonable profit."

Before seizing the properties which American, Dutch, and British holders valued at $400,000,000, the Mexican Government already owned some wells whose production was far less than that of the foreign companies.

Outlining the third alternative, the Ambassador's statement said, "Finally, should the companies consider that the above proposals are not feasible, the Government of Mexico insists on making payment in cash of a fair compensation after appraisal has been made."

Bank Clearings Up Sharply Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended Aug. 16 advanced sharply above the preceding week and outdistanced the comparable 1938 period for the fourth consecutive week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest turnover of $5,033,164,000 was 7.7 per cent ahead of the $4,674,850,000 a year ago and $364,939,000 more than the preceding week.

New York clearings totaled $2,979,421,000 and were 7.7 per cent above the $2,765,232,000 in the comparable 1938 week. Check transactions at outside cities of $2,053,743,000 represented a gain of 7.5 per cent from 1938.

Prominent percentage gains over 1938 included Cleveland 25.4, Pittsburgh 14.2, Detroit 13.9, Philadelphia 13.8 Cincinnati 12.9, Boston 10.4.

Aircraft Output For 6 Months Is Put at $100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Aircraft production is estimated at more than $100,000,000 for the final six months of 1939 by Poor's Industry and Investments Surveys, as against about $80,000,000 for the first half.

Total 1939 production accordingly may run 37 per cent larger than last year's volume. Moreover, a new all-time record will be established in 1940.

"Deliveries of airplanes ordered by foreign customers will constitute the greatest proportion of output for the remainder of 1939," states the survey. "These will be supplemented by shipments of Army and Navy planes ordered during the closing months of the U. S. Government's 1939 fiscal year in accordance with the national defense program. Production of planes contracted for under the fiscal 1940 supplemental War Department Act will begin later this year, and will keep the industry busy for the major portion of 1940.

"Reflecting receipt of both domestic and foreign orders, the industry's backlog of uncompleted business is substantially ahead of last year's sales.

This relationship is shown for nine leading manufacturing concerns in the following table in which figures are strictly estimates."

	Current Backlog	1938 Sales
Boeing	$20,000,000	$2,000,000
Consolidated	17,500,000	12,000,000
Curtiss-Wright	54,000,000	33,000,000
Douglas	48,000,000	28,000,000
Fairchild	1,200,000	2,000,000
Lockheed	35,000,000	10,000,000
Martin	54,000,000	12,000,000
North American	37,000,000	10,000,000
United	48,000,000	37,000,000

International Trade Trend Seen Moving Into New Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With barter trade agreements gaining ground and with economic experts urging the "planning" of foreign trade, the whole trend of international commerce in Europe is tending toward new lines.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has recently been in the forefront of a campaign for a new technique for international trade. The recent triennial meetings of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire unanimously endorsed this campaign.

The essence of this new technique is that the quantitative regulation of imports shall be adopted when no other device will secure the ends desired. Those ends are to determine between the parties to international trade, the commodities and the quantities which can be benefically exchanged. Following an investigation of a country's economic plans for a period of a decade or so ahead. It means surveying the whole field of the import and export trade of one country or the whole mutual trade of two countries.

British Compromise

The idea is really no more than an extension of that which has been put into practise for individual commodities such as sugar and which may be for cotton also if an international cotton conference is successful.

The idea, being a typical British compromise, is not held to postulate the quantitative regulation of the whole import trade; it is thought that tariff adjustments may suit for certain goods. But while the policy is to that extent a compromise, and then only on the assumption that tariff adjustments are feasible, it shows no respect for the most-favored-nation clause which is seen here as the sheet anchor of the policy advocated by Mr. Cordell Hull.

The Lancashire Delegation, typical of Manchester opinion, which recently visited the United States, reports that these views on foreign trade were put before all with whom the delegation came in contact. The delegation admits finding a "tremendous gulf separating our thoughts and the thoughts of representative Americans on this matter." The delegation states, "Our American friends were hurt to find that we thought it (the Cordell Hull trade agreement policy) too tepid and circumscribed a liberalism to have much effect in the world at large."

The alternatives to the orthodox system of international trading within the confines of national tariffs are various, and not the one alternative of simple barter as seems popularly assumed. The alternatives, as practised largely in Europe, arose out of the reduction of long-term lending by the United States after 1929 and short-term lending by the United States and by other countries after 1931. The debtor countries had in consequence to take steps to safeguard their currencies, check the flight of capital and to meet within the limits of a reduced capacity their dues abroad.

Barter Agreements

Hence arose pure barter agreements; compensation trade; payment agreements; and clearing agreements. The feature of payment agreements is that they arrange a bookkeeping transaction for imports and exports in such a way that some proceeds of the export trade contribute toward the reduction of a debt due to the party with whom the agreement is made.

Clearing agreements are normally between two parties and, as it were, carry barter in a suspense account so that though the account may be in debit or credit at any particular moment it will not be closed by any transfer of cash but will balance in the end by the passing of goods or, as often as not, unfortunately by the cutting down of exports by the party who is markedly in credit owing to a failure, intentional or unintentional, to carry out the conditions of the contract.

There are some 150 clearing agreements in force in the world today and the amount of world trade they covered two years ago was about 12 per cent of the whole. Adding on the amount of world trade affected by foreign exchange restrictions but operating otherwise on orthodox lines, the proportion to the whole of world trade is probably already in excess of 25 per cent, judging by the latest figures available.

But barter trade is gaining ground. It is growing to an extent that has apparently given the justification for the Economic Committee of the League of Nations to grant it the stamp of approval.

The recommendations of the Committee to be presented to the twentieth session of the League Assembly which opens at Geneva Sept. 11, include one urging importing countries to study the possibilities of conducting barter trade where appropriate.

May Deal With Wheat

More significant still, perhaps, is the recommendation of a leading organ of City of London opinion that the British Government should initiate barter deals to cope with the glut of wheat.

Some months before the Anglo-American barter deal of rubber for cotton was mooted, plans had been completed for bartering British-caught herrings for citrus fruit from the West Indies.

A virtual barter agreement has been in force for some time between South Wales and France which is administered by an Anglo-French Commission. The exchange is of Welsh coal for French mining timber. A barter offer by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation to certain European countries was disclosed in the course of questions to Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons last May.

Judging from Egyptian Press comment the Egyptian Government, while wanting arms and ammunition, is averse to raising a loan in London for the purpose but would like a barter deal over Egyptian cotton.

Poland also has extended barter dealings. Cotton is now arriving from Russia in exchange for Polish coal. In the British Empire, Manitoba has done a deal with Germany, and Quebec with Italy. South Africa's trade with Germany is virtually on a barter basis and Germany has hopes of a barter deal over wool with Australia.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Norwegian Cod-Oil—Norwegian cod fishermen and cod liver oil producers are petitioning the Government to set minimum prices for fresh cod livers. Some officials favor the plan. Exporters oppose it because they have to compete in world trade. Formerly Norway was the chief source of United States cod liver oil imports, the total of which approximates from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons per annum. In late years the bulk of United States imports have been coming from Iceland, the United Kingdom, and Germany.

Norwegian Radio—The United States ranks fifth as a supplier of receiving sets and parts to the Norwegian market, following the Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain, and Latvia. Of the total imports in 1938 valued at $955,000, American sets accounted for about $50,000.

New Swedish Houses—Prefabricated houses are steadily increasing in popularity in Sweden. Production of houses increased from 1,546 units, valued at $1,210,000, in 1933 to 4,889 units, valued at $4,465,000, in 1937. While statistics are not available for 1938, it is believed that the output in that year was in excess of 5,000 units, and the production rate during 1939 has continued to expand.

Swedish Wood Pulp—Despite a general pick-up in business in Sweden, the local wood pulp industry was depressed and relatively inactive during the first quarter of 1939. A major factor in the wood pulp depression was the acquisition by Germany of Austria, Memel, and Czechoslovakia, whose combined areas embrace an exportable surplus of about 500,000 metric tons of wood pulp. Since Sweden is a major exporter of wood pulp, this surplus causes grave concern in that country.

Danish Butter—Denmark is almost completely dependent upon England and Germany as outlets for its butter exports. About 99 per cent of Danish butter exported during 1938 was consigned to British and German markets, the respective ratios being 76 and 23 per cent. Efforts by the Government of Denmark to develop other export markets for butter have met with little success.

Danish Agriculture—The increasing trend toward mechanization of agriculture evident in Denmark in recent years was accentuated during 1938. During 1938 a total of 2,133 motors, exclusive of electric, were sold in Denmark for agricultural purposes, which compares with 1,754 in 1937. Sales of combustion motors increased from 1,490 units in 1937 to 1,736 in 1938, most of them being of domestic manufacture.

Lithuanian Industry—It is estimated that the effect on Lithuania's national economy of the recent cession of Memel to Germany that more than 25 per cent of the nation's industrial output was lost and many Lithuanian industrial establishments which formerly supplied the Memel territory will be forced to substantially curtail production. The principal Lithuanian, as distinct from Memel, industries to be affected are those engaged in the manufacture of textiles, shoes, and tobacco.

Finnish Paper—Finland's paper export trade has been accelerated sharply during the current year. Shipments during April, totaling 59,730 tons, were the highest on record for any single month. Total Finnish paper exports in the first five months of 1939 amounted to 283,979 tons, a 39 per cent increase over the like period of last year.

Tin for Netherlands—The United States has become one of the leading suppliers of tin plate to the Netherlands in the last three years. Because of its large canning industry consumption of tin plate in the Netherlands reaches substantial proportions, all of which is imported. There are 54 factories in the country manufacturing tin cans and tin ware whose annual consumption of plate amounts to 60,000 metric tons. It is estimated that the domestic canning industry uses about 45,000,000 containers each year for fruits and vegetables.

Netherlands Advertises—A significant trend in advertising toward American methods is reported in the Netherlands. It is reported that a large concern said to control extensive interests in the margarine, oils and fats, foodstuffs, soap, and other industries, recently announced the establishment of an information agency to help housewives in all kinds of household problems. Generally speaking, radio advertising is forbidden in the Netherlands.

Belgian Fruits—Demand in Belgium for American dried fruits has shown a striking expansion in recent years. Imports into Belgium of such products from the United States increased from 9,612,000 pounds in 1930 to 18,954,000 pounds in 1938, while in the same years the share of the United States in the country's total dried fruit trade advanced from 24 per cent to 56 per cent. The most important items in this trade are raisins and prunes.

Belgian Glass—The Belgian Government, by a Royal Decree, has authorized restriction in production of blown glassware in that country. As a result, the voluntary agreement reached between members of the Belgian Glassware Association is enforced upon all producers, whether members of the association or not, in the blown glass industry. One of the obligations voluntarily assumed by members of the association is limitation of their production to the level as of Aug. 1, 1937, or 69.64 per cent of their production capacity.

Would Expropriate U. S. Sugar Lands in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, D. F. (AP)—Petitions have been filed for expropriation of virtually all the remaining land holdings of the United States-owned El Potrero Sugar Plantation, Refinery and Alcohol Distillery in Potrero, Vera Cruz, it was learned authoritatively.

The company has on file with the Mexican-American Claims Commission demands for around $300,000 as reimbursement for lands expropriated previously.

The company has 3,700 acres of some of the richest sugar lands in Mexico at Potrero, and its holdings are estimated to be worth more than $2,000,000. Company headquarters is in New York.

Department Store Earnings for 1939 Seen Topping 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Earnings of department stores are expected to improve in response to volume gains, reduced operating expenses and lower cost inventories, according to a new analysis made by Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

The prospect that business conditions will register improvement during the last half of 1939 indicates that retail trade volume and earnings will record gains over 1938 results.

Industrial activity, factory employment, and pay rolls are expected to hold above last year's levels, and consumer purchasing power should be well maintained. Stimulus should continue to be provided by large Federal expenditures for recovery and relief, and liberal farm benefit payments.

"Total department store sales in May were 13 per cent larger than in May of 1938," states the analysis. "In a large measure this was due to the fact that May, 1938, sales represented the low point of last year's precipitous decline. Although the gain in sales during May, 1939, was the sharpest for any month this year, the trend of sales in that month was not up to the average seasonal performance.

"Continuing the favorable trend of recent weeks, department store sales for 265 stores located in all sections of the country registered a gain of 10 per cent in the week ended June 10, 1939, as compared with volume in the corresponding week a year ago. Dallas was the only Federal Reserve district registering a decline during this week, all other districts reporting gains ranging from 1 per cent to 20 per cent. The important New York district's sales gains in that week was 5 per cent as compared with increases of 8 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, during the two preceding weeks.

"Nation-wide department store sales for the month of June are expected to make a very favorable year-to-year comparison, partly because June, 1938, was a relatively poor month, and also because record vacation business is indicated this year. June sales of summer apparel and sporting goods promise to be especially heavy."

Steel Operations Highest Since 1937

By the Associated Press

Cleveland

Increased schedules in the majority of leading districts have raised steel ingot production to the highest level since October, 1937, says Daily Metal Trade.

At mid-week the national average is estimated at 63.5 per cent, a gain of two points since a week ago and sharply above the 41 per cent rate a year ago.

Turkey Planning To Enter Cotton Exports Market

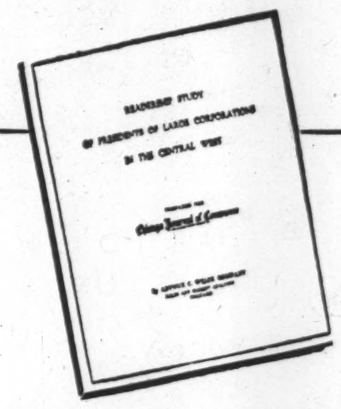
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAYSERI, Turkey — Sufficient surplus cotton to provide this country with an additional export industry is promised by the recent acceleration in textile production here.

Already self-sufficiency in domestic demand has been realized, though manufacture is only a seven-year-old experiment. The yield in 1932 of 22,000 tons had risen last year to 64,000 tons, or 325,000 bales, following a special elaboration of the general industrial Five-Year Plan exclusively to exploit the extension of cotton cultivation through experimental work.

The 33,000 spindles in this town's factory—the largest in Turkey—added 20 per cent to the country's total when it was opened in the fall of 1935; the number of looms was increased by 25 per cent with the 1,008 put into operation at Kayseri. Nearly 150,000 bales are consumed by a production limit of more than 30,000,000 meters per year, turned out by a capacity employment of 4,000 workers.

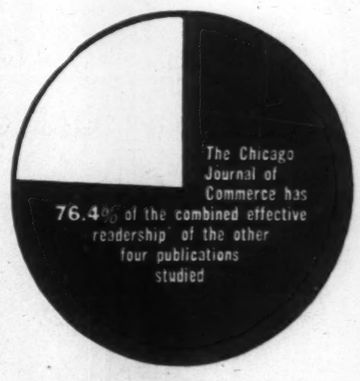
Minimum factory space at Kayseri is doubled with the provision of athletic fields, a football stadium, riding track, swimming pool, and gymnasium facilities. Dormitories house unmarried employees, while family men are allocated company apartments near by.



Effective Readership
means
Effective Advertising

The Chicago Journal of Commerce has the most effective readership and is the leading publication of business news in the Central West, according to a survey among presidents of corporations—all buyers of durable goods.

The effective coverage of the Chicago Journal of Commerce is equal to three-fourths of that offered by the next four leading business news publications. Notwithstanding this leadership, its advertising rates are attractively low.

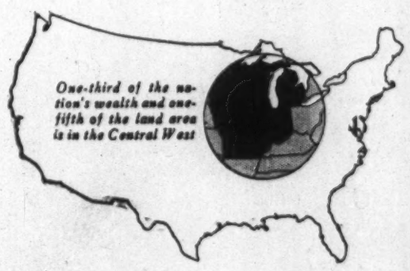


*Effective readership was determined by asking manufacturers to note which publication they preferred above all others mentioned.

In the accompanying chart, the combined effective readership of the four other publications equals 100% of the circle. The effective readership of the Chicago Journal of Commerce is equivalent to 76.4% of this combined total.

This is one of the important facts drawn from a survey conducted in the Central West by the Arthur C. Weick Company, Chicago, an independent sales research organization.

Write for a copy of this study of the reader interest of corporation presidents in the Central West. Mailed free to executives upon request.



One-third of the nation's wealth and one-fifth of the land area is in the Central West

This is one of a series of advertisements illustrating graphically the leadership of the Chicago Journal of Commerce among business executives in the Central West.

Chicago Journal of Commerce
AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL

"Essential business news is daily business news"

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Economists Take Rosy View Of Fall Prospects

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that a 40 per cent increase in automobile sales played a major part in rolling up a $1,000,000,000 gain in the nation's retail trade during the first six months of this year.

Agriculture Department economists said at the same time that "some additional betterment during the next few months is indicated by conditions in the more important industries, but no business boom of large proportions is in sight."

Outlook Good

Domestic conditions generally indicated, these economists reported, "continued strength in the business situation during the next few months, with industrial production and consumers' incomes likely to pass their 1938 peaks by fall."

The economists' view were incorporated in a survey issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It said that, while normally the speeding up of Europe's armament race might be expected to quicken the pulse of American business, "continued Governmental controls interfering with the normal flow of commodities" had lessened the force of this stimulus.

Preliminary estimates made public by the Commerce Department showed the total of all types of retail sales had reached $17,900,000,000 in the first half of 1939, an increase of 6 per cent over the like period last year.

The report explained that the gain in actual physical turnover of goods had been even more impressive than indicated by the billion-dollar upswing. This, it was stated, was due to the fact that there had been a general reduction in retail prices below the average level of the corresponding six months a year ago.

Prices of general merchandise were about 2.5 per cent under last year's levels, while retail food costs dropped about 3.5 per cent.

Sales Increase

The report showed sales of consumers' durable goods were estimated at $4,300,000,000, or about one-fifth larger than for the like period last year.

"The largest relative gain for this group of stores was recorded for new passenger automobile dealers whose dollar sales were up about 40 per cent," it stated.

Stout sales expansion was reported for lumber and building material dealers, hardware, furniture and household appliance stores.

Department stores, apparel shops, variety stores and mail order houses did a $3,800,000,000 business, or about 5 per cent more than in the like period last year.

The nation's consumers bought $4,500,000,000 worth of food, but this total was only slightly ahead of the like period of 1938.

Freight Carloadings Up .6 P. C. in Week; 12.8 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 665,197 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Aug. 12.

This was an increase of 4,061 cars, or .6 of one per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 75,629, or 12.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 108,585, or 14 per cent, compared with 1937.

Largest increase was a spurt of 4,187 cars in ore shipments. Coal, up 2,396 cars, and miscellaneous freight, up 1,811, also contributed to the contra-seasonal increase in total loadings.

Principal declines were shown by grain shipments, off 2,167 cars, and less-than-carlot merchandise, down 1,540.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Incr Over— Year Ago
Misc. freight	225,763	1,811	24,832
Less-than-carlot merchandise	153,117	†1,540	4,580
Coal	117,947	2,396	26,430
Grain and grain products	40,103	†2,167	†7,787
Livestock	11,234	76	† 711
Forest products	37,222	† 711	1,500
Ore	49,077	4,187	24,279
Coke	6,734	9	2,506

† Decrease.

Engineering Awards 37 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday, totaling $60,851,000, were 37 per cent greater than the same week a year ago but 18 per cent less than the high volume of the previous week, Engineering New-Record reported.

Private construction was the fourth highest for any week this year, topping the previous week by 42 per cent and the corresponding week last year by 176 per cent.

Largely responsible for the improvement in private awards was the high volume of industrial building which reached its best level since the week of June 24, 1937. Unusually large industrial contracts let during the week were a $10,000,000 oil refinery project in Illinois and a $3,000,000 paper plant in Texas.

Comparison of weekly awards follows:

	Last Week	Year Ago
Private	$22,250,000	$8,117,000
State and municipal	31,762,000	28,755,000
Federal	6,719,000	7,507,000
Total	60,851,000	44,479,000

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	3.98	4.06	3.96	4.05	3.96
Dec.	4.14	4.20	4.14	4.19	4.13

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 3¾s '43-'40 June	103.4	103.4	103.4
2 3¼s '41	106	106	106
25 3⅜s '47-'43	110.17	110.17	110.17
18 3¼s '46-'43	110.12	110.12	110.21
3 3¼s '46-'44	110.26	110.21	110.21
8 4¼s '52-'47	120.31	120.31	120.31
1 2¾s '51-'48	109.7	109.7	109.7
1 2½s '53-'49	106.5	106.5	106.8
7 2½s '52-'50	106.12	106.11	106.11
2 2¾s '54-'51	108.14	108.14	108.14
11 2¾s '59-'56	107.22	107.20	107.20
3 2¾s '65-'60	107.10	107.8	107.10

Home Owners Loan

10 3 '52-'44	108.21	108.21	108.21
13 1½s '47-'45	101.28	101.28	101.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107½	107½	107½
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	63¼	63¼	63¼
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96	96	96
14 Am & ForP 5s 2030	59½	59½	59½
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
13 Am T & T 5½s '43	110⅝	110	110⅛
11 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
13 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109	108½	109
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	107⅛	107¼	107⅛
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
23 Ang C Nitra deb '67	27	27	27
1 Arm Del 4s '57	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100	100¼
15 AT & SF 4s '95	110⅛	109⅞	110
1 AT & SF a-j 4s '95 st	91	91	91
3 AT & SF 4½s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8 A C Line 4½s '64	64	64	64
4 At Gu & WI 5s '59	63¼	63¼	63¼
7 At Refin 2s '52	105½	105¼	105¼
3 B & O rfg 6s '95	21⅝	21¼	21⅝
1 B & O rfg 6s '95 ct	21	21	21
20 B & O 1st 5s '48	63½	63½	63½
1 B & O rfg 5s '95	20	20	20
2 B & O 5s '96 F	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 B & O cv 4½s '60	11¼	11¼	11¼
13 B & O cv 4½s '60 ct	11¼	11	11
7 B & O 1st 4s '48	62½	62	62
1 B & O S W 5s '50 ct	41½	41½	41½
3 Bang & Aro 4½s '51 st	87¾	87¾	87¾
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	104¾	103¾	104¾
8 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101	100¾	100¾
9 Bost&Me 5s '67	31¼	31	31
3 Bost&Me 5s '53	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	8	7⅞	78
1 Bkly Un Gas s6 '47	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
17 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
22 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	105	105	105
1 Bush Term 5s '55	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
6 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102¾	102½	102¾
2 Can Sou 5s '62	89½	89½	89½
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	115	115
1 Can Pac 5s '54	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	83	83	83
2 Can Pac 4s perp	71½	71½	71½
2 Carolina & Gen 5s '50	94½	94½	94½
1 Celotex 4½s '47ww	91½	91½	91½
1 Cen of Ga Macon 5s '46	63	63	63
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	49	48⅝	49
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	69	68⅞	69
2 Cen R R N J 5s '87	15	15	15
7 C & O 3½s'96 D	99⅝	99½	99⅝
5 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	99½	99½	99½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	95½	95½	95½
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	90	89¾	89¾
8 CB¾Q gen 4s'18	97¾	97½	97¾
4 CB&Q 4s 1st '49	103¼	103	103
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99½	99¼	99¼
3 Chic Gt West 4s'19	19¾	19¾	19¾
9 CMSP & Pac 1s'75	7	6½	6½
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2	2	2
5 Chi&NW gn 5s'87	11½	11½	11½
1 Chi & NW 4½s'87	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	3	3	3
3 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	6½	6½	6½
7 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	106⅜	106⅜	106¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	92	92	92
2 CCC&StL 4½s'77	48½	48½	48½
2 Cin Elec Ill 3¼s'65	108¾	108½	108¾
1 Clev Un Term 4½s'72	91	91	91
2 Clev Un Term 5s'73	81	81	81
2 Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 Col F&I 5s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Col F&I 5s'70	55½	55½	55½
7 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
22 Colmbia Gs 5s 1961	103⅞	103⅜	103¾
36 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	120¼	119⅝	119⅝
9 Con Oil cv 3¼s'51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	53	53	53
10 Consum Pow 3½s	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Container 5s '43	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Crane Co 3½s'51	104	104	104
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
15 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	56½	56	56⅛
5 Det Edis 4½s'61	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Det Ed 4s'65	109⅜	108½	109⅛
5 Det T Tun 4½s'61	103	102¾	102¾
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109½	109½	109½
7 Erie rfg 5s'67	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Erie rfg 5s'75	10	9⅞	9⅞
1 rie gen lien 4s'96	17¾	17¾	17¾
9 Erie cv 4s'53 A	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Erie cv 4s'53B	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
15 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 GrtNorMot&Rail3½s'51	105	105	105
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	61¾	61¼	61¼
5 Goodrich 4½s'56	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
10 Gt Nor 4½s'76D	82¼	82¼	82¼
11 Gt Nor 4½s'77E	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	105¾	105⅜	105¾
15 Gt Nor 4s'46G	98	97½	97½
2 Gt Nor 4s'46H	89	88½	89
1 Gulf Mds 5s'50	83½	88½	33½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg'44	70	70	70
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	32½	32½	32½
8 Hudson&Man inc5s'57	13¾	13½	13½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	53½	53½	53½
6 Ill Cen 4½s'66	45¾	45	45¾
1 Ill Cen 5s'55	57	57	57
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	50½	50½	50½
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	46½	46½	46½
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	97½	97½	97½
16 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	61½	61½	61½
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Int Paper 6s'55	90½	90½	90½
1 Int T&T 4½s'52	58½	58	58
17 Int T&T 3s'55	62¾	62	62
1 JamesR&Cl&e 4s'59	47	47	47
2 KCFt&Mem 4s'36	26½	26½	26½
3 K C South 3s 50	68	68	68
1 K C Term 4s'60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	107	107	107
1 Kings Co Lt 5s'54	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Koppers Co 4s'51	103½	103¼	103¼
2 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	55	55	55
2 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	54¾	54	54
7 LE & West 3s'47	73½	73½	73½
2 Lautari Nit inc '75	26½	26½	26½
4 Leh Val H Ter5 5s'54	47½	46¾	47½
1 LehVal 4½s 2003 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15	15	15
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Lex & East 5s'65	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 Liggett & M 7s'44	129	129	129
1 Liggett & M 5s'51	128¾	128½	128¾
1 Lion Oil CV 4½s'52	95¼	95¼	95¼
18 Liquid Carb 4s'47	107⅝	107½	107⅝
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	127½	127½	127½
1 Louis & Ark 5s'69	85	84¾	84¾
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	108½	108½	108½
9 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
7 Louis & N un 4s'40			
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	100 7-32	100 5-32	100 7-32
29 Manhat Ry 4s '66	82	82	82
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	61	60	60⅜
11 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	58¼	58¼	58¼
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	102½	102¼	102¼
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	28½	28	28
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14	14	14
3 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	14	13¾	13¾
6 Mob & O 4½s '77	14	14	14
2 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	24½	24½	24½
10 Mon W Pa P S 6s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Mont Pow 4½s '66	110	110	110
5 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Mutual Un Tel 5s '41	39	39	39
4 Nasasu El 4s '51	100¼	100	100
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	42¼	42	42
11 Natl Distill 3½s '49	106	105¾	105¾
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	104⅝	104¼	104⅜
3 New Eng T&T5s'52	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	129	129	129
7 N Or1 Term 4s '53	105	105	105
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66½	66½	66½
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53½	53	53⅛
10 NYC cv 3¾s '52	47½	47⅜	47⅜
9 NYCh&StL 3½s'74A	57	57	57
11 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	58½	59	59½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	49	49	49
1 NY Steam 3½s'63	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	106⅜	106	106
3 Nia Sh 5½s '50	89	89	89
6 Nor Am Co 4s '59	102	102	102
4 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	107¾	107⅝	107¾
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	56½	56¼	56½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	50	50	50
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	49	49
26 Nor Pac 4s '97	47½	46½	46½
40 Nor Pac 3s 2047	70	69	70
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	45½	45	45
4 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	108¼	107½	108¼
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	118¾	118¾	118¾
18 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	106	106	106
3 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	75	75	75
11 Pac T & T 3¼s '66C	111¼	111	111
14 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	118⅞	118⅝	118⅝
18 Pen Co 4s '63	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	105	104	104
2 Penn RR gen 5s '68	100	100	100
1 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	107¾	107¾	107⅞
19 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	118½	118⅛	118⅛
1 Penn RR gen 4½s'81	101½	101⅜	101⅜
5 Penn RR 3¾s'70	96¾	96⅝	96¾
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	89¾	89¾	89¾
64 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	64	63½	63⅝
29 Phila Co 5s '47	108	108	108
7 Phil Elec 2½s '67	105¼	104¾	105
1 Ph.Read C&I 5s '73	110⅛	110	110⅛
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	10½	10½	10½
11 PCC & St L 4½s'77	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 Pitts&WVa 4½s'56C	99½	99½	99½
19 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	29	28½	28½
15 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	79⅞	79¼	79⅜
4 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s'68	13¼	13	13
4 Purity Bak 5s'48	112	112	112
1 Radio Keith 5s'41	103½	103½	103½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	70	70	70
5 Rem Rand 4½s'56	51	51	51
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56	102	102	102
3 Republic Steel 3½s'54	103¾	103⅞	103⅞
9 Republic Steel 4½s'61	106	105½	105½
9 Republic Steel 4½s'61	94	93¾	93¾
21 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94⅞	94½	94⅝
10 SaguenayPow4¼ss'56	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	61½	61½	61½
9 St L & F 6s'56	8¼	8¼	8¼
14 St L & F 4½s'78	8	7⅞	7⅞
8 StLSF4½s'78cctst	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 St L S F 4s'50A	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 St L SW rfg 5s'90	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 St L SW 1st 4s'89	61½	61¼	61¼
2 Santa Fe P&P 5s'42	110	110	110
6 Seab A L cn 6s'45	8½	6	8½
1 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	70	70	70
2 Simmons cv 4s'52	100	100	100
14 Skelly Oil 4s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 So Col Pow 6s'47	104½	104½	104½
3 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	93¾	93¼	93⅜
3 Sou Pac 4½s'68	44¼	44¼	44¼
8 Sou Pac 4½s'81	43	42¾	42¾
36 So Pac 4½s'69	43¼	42¾	43
13 So Pac rfg 4s'55	60½	60½	60¾
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	47	46½	46½
3 So Pac SFTer 4s'50	84½	84½	84½
1 South Ry 6½s'56	74½	74½	74½
3 South Ry cn 5s'94	86	85⅞	85⅝
15 South Ry gren 4s'56	53¾	53¼	53¼
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	109½	109½	109½
6 S W Gas&El 4s'60	105½	105½	105½
5 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	105¾	105	105
5 T RR A St L 4s'53	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
4 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106	106	106
2 Tex Corp 3s'59	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s'77 B	84¾	84¾	84¾
15 Third Ave a-j 5s'60	42	41½	41½
1 Third Ave 4s'60	10	10	10
1 Un Elev Ch 5s'45			
2 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	106 19-32	106 19-32	106 19-32
8 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113⅞	113½	113⅞
6 Un Pac 3½s '71	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
8 Unit Drug 5s '53	83⅞	83½	83⅞
12 US Steel 3¼s'48	106	106	106
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	102	101¾	101¾
4 Utah P & L 5s'44	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Util P&L 5½s'47	79½	79½	79½
1 Vanadium 5s'41	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
2 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	109½	109½	109½
1 Va & SW cn 5s'58	58¼	58¼	58¼
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	108½	108¾	108¾
1 West Pen P 3½s'66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5 West Shore 4s 2361	49¾	49½	49½
4 Westn Md 5½s'77A	90	90	90
7 Westn Md 4s'52	82½	82½	82½
12 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	18	18	18
4 Western Un 5s'51	72½	72	72
7 Western Un 5s'60	70	70	70
2 Western Un 4½s'50	67	67	67
2 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	97½	97½	97½
3 Wilson & Co 4s '55	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4 Wis Cen 4s'49	10¼	10	10
6 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	108½	108½	108½
17 Youngst S&T 4s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾

Foreign Bonds

22 Antioquia 7s '45A	15½	14½	15½
7 Antioquia 7s '45B	15	15	15
11 Antioquia 7s '45C	15	15	15
11 Antioquia 7s '45D	15	14½	15
18 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	14½	13¾	14½
8 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	14¼	14	14¼
18 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	14¼	14	14¼
9 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77½	77½	77½
89 Argentine 4½s'48	92¼	92	92
2 Argentine 4½s '71	86½	86½	86½
3 Australia 5s '55	96½	96	96
2 Australia 5s '57	96½	96¼	96¼
1 Belgium 7s '55	111¼	110¾	110¾
1 Belgium 6s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Brazil 8s '41	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14	14	14
16 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14½	13¾	13¾
5 Brisbane 5s '57	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Buen A 4½s&5s'77	54	54	54
5 Buen A 4½s&5s'78	55	55	55¼
1 Canada 5s '75	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
7 Canada 4s '60	110	110	110
3 Canada 3¼s '61	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Canada 2½s '45	103	103	103
5 ChileMtgBk6s'61asd	9½	9¾	9¾
2 Chile 6s '60 asd.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	14½	14½	14½
2 Chile 6s '61 Janasd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26½	26¼	26½
2 Cordoba City 7s'57st	58	58	58
2 Cuba 4½s'77	51½	51½	51½
9 Denmark 6s '42	95¾	94¾	95¼
2 Denmark 4½s'62	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 GerCAgBk6s'60 Oct	23¼	23¼	23¼
8 Ger Govt 7s '49	20½	20½	20½
5 Hung Mun 7½s'45	8	8	8
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	43¾	43¾	43¾
19 Italy 7s 1951	59⅝	59	59
8 Japan 6½s'54	67½	67½	67½
11 Japan 5½s'65	51	50½	50½
8 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Milan City 6½s'52	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Minas Ger 6½s'58	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
N Sou Wales 5s'57	94⅝	94½	94½
Norway 6s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼
Norway 4s '63	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Orient Dev 5½s '58	45	44⅞	44⅞
Oslo City 4½s '55	100½	100¼	100½
Peru 1st 6s '60	8	8	8
Queensld 7s '41	102½	102½	102½
Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	9	9	9
Rio Gr do2Sul 7s'66	9	9	9
Rome 6½s'52	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
Sao Paulo St 7s'40	19½	19½	19½
Sao Paulo St 6s'68	8¼	8¼	8¼
Shinyetsu E 6½s'52	50	50	50
Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	49¾	49½	49¾
UnStlWk6½s'51A	35¼	35¼	35¼
UnStlWk6½s'51C	35¼	35¼	35¼
Warsaw City4½s 58asd	24½	24½	24½
Wurttemb El 7s'56	21½	21½	21½
Yokohama 6s'61	50⅝	50⅞	50⅛

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 2,251,000; previous day, 3,667,100; week ago, 4,769,700; year ago, 3,996,525; two years ago, 7,416,750. Jan. 1 to date, 1,014,858,325. 1Year ago, 1,120,210,630; two years ago, 1,952,649,925.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Cons Film Ind pf	25c		Oct. 2	Sep. 11
Empire Pow Cp cum pte pf	$2.25 50c		Sep. 11	Sep. 1

Initial

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Fire Fund Indem Co (S Fran, Calif)	50c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 11
Newport Elec Cp	50c	Sep.	1	Aug. 21

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Akron Brass Mfg	7½c	Sep.	15	Sep. 6
Tacony-Palm Br	25c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15
Do A	25c	Sep.	30	Sep. 15

Resumed

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Gamewell Co	25c	Sep.	15	Sep. 5
Gemmer Mfg B	25c	Sep.	1	Aug. 25

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Consol Render Co	50c		Aug. 21	Aug. 15
Hewitt Rubber	25c		Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Kayser (J) & Co	50c		Sep. 11	Aug. 28

Regular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Akron Br Mfg	12½c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 6
Am Sig & Cig pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 15
Am Sug Ref pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 5
Am Tel & Tel	$2.25	Q	Oct. 16	Sep. 15
Associates Invest	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Assoc Invest pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Bk of Nova Scotia	$3	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Barber (W H) Co	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Canad Cotton Ltd pf	$1	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Do pf	$2.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Cent NY P 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Chic Flex Shaft	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Comm

'Senate' to Judge U.C.L.A. Professor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Increased democratic procedure in the administration of the University of California is reported by President Robert G. Sproul as the chief benefit emerging from the delicate Beecroft case involving academic freedom.

Dr. Eric Beecroft, assistant professor of political science here since 1936 and a member of the U. C. L. A. faculty since 1931, has been transferred to the Berkely faculty for the ensuing school year, pending further study of his status by the local faculty in its role as "Academic Senate."

The Political Science Department here recommended in June, 1938 that Dr. Beecroft be dropped after the year just ended. The Senate's standing committee on privilege and tenure upheld the department recommendation early this year. However, a citizens' committee, encouraged by President Sproul, made an investigation, formally labeled the Beecroft treatment unfair and inconsistent, declared him to be a superior rather than an inferior faculty member, and attributed the ouster attempt to Beecroft's "progressive" views.

President Sproul has been generally applauded for his policy in the controversy, which swings away from the strong-man, or dictator administrations of an arbitrary nature, and sets up machinery for nonpartisan merit systems of hiring and firing.

Communism Hit At Bridges Trial

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Two Stanford University professors expounded the theories of Communism as defense witnesses at the Harry Bridges deportation hearing Aug. 16 and the Government immediately attacked the testimony of one as "prejudiced and biased."

Dr. Harold Chapman Brown, professor of philosophy, finished reading a 15,000-word paper in which he stated the revolution advocated by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels did not mean revolution by force and violence.

"Are you a Communist?" demanded Thomas B. Shoemaker, chief of the Government's counsel. "Have you ever been a Communist? Have you ever made application to join the Communist Party?"

Dr. Brown answered "No."

Mr. Shoemaker later declared "Professor Brown is prejudiced and biased, and I hope to show it definitely before I am through."

Dr. Brown and Walter Thompson, professor of political science, each testified they did not believe the Communist Party advocated violence in the United States.

The Government seeks to deport Mr. Bridges, Australian-born West Coast C. I. O. labor leader, on the ground the Party advocates violence and that he is a member of the organization. Mr. Bridges has denied the charge.

No 'Shovel-Leaners' Among These Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TEHACHAPI, Calif. — Individual initiative has not been stifled by relief programs in this community. When a group of men who had been employed by the WPA were discharged in accord with the recent economy policy, their names were added to the State relief rolls. Unwilling to obtain State aid without giving something in exchange, they delegated a committee to appear before the City Council to ask if they might clean off vacant lots in exchange for their relief checks. Their project to improve the appearance of the city and reduce the fire hazard was approved by the councilmen with a vote of thanks.

Road to Southwest Peak Undertaken by WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—By next summer the highest point in the American Southwest will be readily accessible to any motorist who does not mind a bit of rather steep mountain driving. It is the crest of San Francisco peak, which towers 12,655 feet into the air just northwest of Flagstaff.

A number of years ago a stock company built a toll road up to the peak, at great expense. It was so rough only a few daring persons ever paid the toll. The road finally fell into such a state of disrepair that it was closed. Now it has been taken over by the Forest Service and will be put in shape as a WPA project.

Oregon Names Streams For Animals and Trees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Forty-two Bear Creeks in Oregon indicate a preference for that name for the State's streams, according to the findings of the Oregon Federal writers' project of the WPA which is conducting research on the origins of Oregon geographic names.

There are also 29 Elk Creeks, 27 Beaver Creeks, 21 Deer Creeks, 20 Cougar Creeks, 13 Wolf Creeks, 12 Cow Creeks and 10 Panther Creeks.. The horse has 11 streams named for him. Threes are next in favor after animals as names of Oregon creeks. There are 22 willow Creeks, 20 Alder Creeks, 18 Pine Creeks, and 17 Cedar Creeks.

Vinegar Puts Out Fire

SANTA ROSA, Calif. (AP)—There was a water shortage so firemen used vinegar to save the $60,000 Rudy Oehlmann vinegar factory. They sank pump lines into several 5,000 gallon vats. The loss was held to $20,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensational Deal with leader. Big Profits selling friends finest 41 assortment. Latest folds, parchments, 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-65, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY—Take orders for Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names inscribed. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1.00. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples Free. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. P-28, New York City.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY EASILY. SELL EMBOSS-O CHRISTMAS CARDS 21 smartest new Christmas Cards with sender's signature in Raised Gold. Retail $1. Profit 100%. Also NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other lovely fast-selling assortments. Experience unnecessary. Get Samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 439 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! "America's Favorite" 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING

One-day service. Rolls developed, 16 Velox prints or 8 Velox prints, 2 enlargements 25c. EXPERT STUDIOS, Dept. 17, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

INFORMATION WANTED

FRANCIS (OR JOSEPH FRANCIS) COLEMAN

Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made In the Matter of the Estate of James Dolphin Watson deceased Richard William Bronch and another against William Edward Charlton & others 1938 W. 567 and dated 2nd November 1938 Whereby the following inquiry was directed namely:—Whether the Defendant Francis Coleman is alive or dead and if dead when he died and whether he left any and what issue him surviving and if so whether any and which of such issue survived the Testator. Notice is hereby given that the said Francis Coleman or any person or persons claiming under him are to send in by post prepaid to Rowland Hayes Evans Umfreville Pickering of Messrs. Pickering Kenyon & Co. of 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C. 2, Solicitors, so as to reach that address in the ordinary course of post on or before the 9th day of October 1939 their full Christian and Surnames addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order unless the Court or Judge on application otherwise orders. Wednesday the 18th day of October 1939 at 12.30 of the clock in the afternoon is the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims before Master Trehearne at the Chambers of the Judge Room No. 246 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London.

A Claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with particulars of his or her claim the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom notice to the Claimant can be sent.

Dated this 25th day of July 1939.

F. W. TREHEARNE
Master

Note: It is believed that the said Francis (or Joseph Francis) Coleman went to the United States in 1914 and his last known address was 501 West 187th Street, New York, N. Y., U.S.A. Pickering Kenyon & Co., 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W. C. 2, Agents for Wallace Robinson & Morgan, Birmingham, Solicitors for the Trustees.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Rt. 20, 104 miles west of Albany—Modern conveniences for overnight guests; Swedish baskets, antiques; elevation 1600 ft.; no mosquitoes. Thora Island.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 145-03 Bayside Ave.—Single, double rooms; beautiful private home; lovely garden; 5c bus fare; parking; very reasonable. HOEVET. Ind. 3-0897.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LARCHMONT, N. Y.
PARK PLAZA APARTMENTS
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2, 3, and 4-room apartments. Conveniently located. Elevator and Refrigeration. Moderate Rentals.

ARTHUR E. MUTH
LARCHMONT 327

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LOCUST ARMS
59 LOCUST AVENUE

5 minutes' walk to station. 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

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Luxurious apartments of five and six rooms with sun porches and fireplaces. Each bedroom with private bath. 24-hour telephone and elevator service. The prestige of a distinguished address. Selected Tenancy.

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Yonkers, N. Y.
FLEETWOOD
Three Minutes' Walk to Station
Overlooking Bronx River Parkway

Modern elevator building, spacious 3 and 4 room apartments, with 1 bath; 5 rooms, 2 baths.

MODERATE RENTALS
MRS. WALTHER
Resident Agent
1472 Midland Ave. Beverly 8244
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT

Mixing Alcohol With Gas Ends Carbon Monoxide?

WASHINGTON (AP)—A theory that alcohol mixed with gasoline would eliminate dread carbon monoxide gas from automobile exhauses was called "false" and "dangerously misleading" by a Yale professor.

A proposal before Congress would make unlawful the use of gasoline without blending with alcohol after 1941. The criticisms came from L. C. Lighty, Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Yale University.

Local Classified

BEDDING

MARKS bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th). N.Y.C. TR 7-8196.

FURNITURE

WHITMAN'S AUCTION ROOMS

Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold. Estates Appraised —Consignments Solicited. 157-02 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, N. Y. Fla. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG COLORED MAN for porter work. Apply mornings. CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

A SANATORIUM providing suitable environment and proper nursing care for those seeking healing through Christian Science treatment.

Also authorized by the State and specially equipped to care for mental cases receiving Christian Science treatment.

TENACRE FOUNDATION
PRINCETON, N. J.
Reorganized June, 1939

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 53 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel Baldwin 7705.

ACCOMMODATIONS for rest and study; home environment; attention if required. Mrs. J. Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 6158

HOUSES FOR SALE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, a beautiful country home, near good school, bus line and stream of water; spacious lawn with large trees and shrubs; in suburbs. 270 Landing Road. Mon. 3927-J.

HOUSES TO LET

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—8½ modern duplex house (6 rooms, garage); splendid residential section overlooking Hudson; near station, schools; $85 including heat. EBERHARDT, 82 Miller Ave., Tarrytown 962-R.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON. 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Innersprings made HIGH 2122

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NOBLE R. STEVES wants load of household goods to and from N. Y. City, N. J. or Philadelphia or en route, at once. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester district, Boston. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th. N. Y. C., Edgecombe 4-1312.

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Est. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
GLenmore 2-2040 Insured Carriers

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE INN, on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach; homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

REAL ESTATE

LAKE FRONT PROPERTY FOR SALE

on Sacandaga Lake, Hamilton County, New York, consists of two sections—known as the mainland and the camp site. Approximately eleven acres with two-thousand feet of water front. The camp is located on a point of land entirely free from any other summer camps. There is good fishing. All high land, covered with large timber.

In addition to camp there are a two-car garage and two-car shed, two boathouses, one furnished above for an extra room. Can sleep four people. Also a pump house, icehouse and wood shed combined. Guest cottage which will sleep four people with adjoining bath and tub. The garage and one boathouse are on the mainland with private road and landing, the other boathouse is at the camp site.

The camp itself has four bedrooms and two baths upstairs and living room, dining room, kitchen and back kitchen and bedroom downstairs, bathroom also. New Delco lighting and pump equipment. Eight cylinder 130 H. P. Hacker craft sedan motorboat, and a rowboat. There are two excellent wells with wonderful water.

A grand private estate, can be divided at a profit. Write GOTHAM CARPET CO., 515 Madison Ave., New York.

HOMES FOR SALE OR RENT

PERCY M. BIBAS
97 Boston Post Rd., Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 983

Visit HILLSIDE LAKE

A restricted development at Fishkill Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Building lots offered for $60 and up. Within 2 miles of Eastern State Parkway. Good roads, electricity and water.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1376 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
29 Years in Flatbush

ROOM and BOARD

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Will take refined elderly lady to room and board; lovely home. 168 No. Columbus Ave.; Oak 9881.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., The Hearthstone, Stop 3, Albany Rd., Route 5—Colonial home, modern conveniences, restful atmosphere; antiques. Phone 4-1075.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., JONES —Single rm., running water; double rm., bath, in beautiful apt.; permanents, transients. Circle 6810.

BRONX, NEW YORK, 2515 University Ave., near 190th St., Apt. 4F—Large unfurnished room, light and airy, in modern four-room apt.; woman or couple. Tele. Raymond 9-8679.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautiful permanent home, elderly people; near church and B. M. T. subway. 677 East 17th Street.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

BEECHHURST, L. I., N. Y., 154-50 13th Ave., Lawson—2 attractive rooms, cross ventilation; quiet; beautiful surroundings; Flair 10 min. drive; $1.50 each daily; $12.00 double weekly. Ind. 3-5326.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., N. Y., 121-29 11th Ave.—Unusually attractive rooms adjoining bath; wonderful beds; cool, quiet; on direct highway, 5 min. Flair; reasonable. GOEPFERT, Ind. 3-0848.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 49-10 Bowne Street, Fl. 9-4123J—Comfortable double rooms; near church and Flair; visitors or permanent; reasonable; parking. ORTUTAY.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 146-43 Beech Ave.—Exclusive private home; beautifully furnished rooms comparable to first-class hotel; for discriminating guests; maid service; garden, trees; parking; reasonable. Waldron, Ind. 3-1055.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 151-18 Bayside Ave. —2 large double; 1 single; twin beds; large bath; quiet, refined home; garage; $1.50 each; near Flair. LE MOYNE, Ind. 3-3358.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk.—3 bright, cheery rooms for overnight guests; private home; walking distance of Flair; residential section. Uttley, Fl. 9-8982-R.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 144-64 37th Ave. Fl. 9-2676-W—Large double room, 3 exposures; best residential section; easy transportation.

FOREST HILLS, Long Island, N. Y., 111-21 71th Rd., near Queens Blvd.—Single, double, $1.50-$2; immaculate residence. BOulevard 8-2068.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 107-21 71st Ave.; large room, twin beds; small room, double bed; $1 per person. BO. 8-6078. REIS.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y., 39-26 54th St., HA. 6-0197—3 airy rooms, single, double, near Flair; private house; reasonable; free parking.

CORNER rooms; trees; parking; near Flair, convenient transportation; $4 weekly per person. Write Box 11, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TECHNICALLY trained dietician, nursery school institutional management, wishes position (colored); location optional. SMITH, 244 W. 149th St., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED nurse-governess, excellent references, wishes permanent position, anywhere. Write Box B-28, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

LADY, college graduate with Ph.D., English-French-German speaking, social background, offers service as companion, teacher, confidential secretary, hostess; will travel; references exchanged. Write Box R-8, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Companion or hostess, executive or institution or sales work; references exchanged. Address LADY, 2199 Lake Ave.

Local Classified

SUMMER BOARD

MATTITUCK, L. I., N. Y.—Charming location; bathing, fishing, other sports; clean, comfortable beds; generous home-cooked meals. MILLAR COTTAGE.

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms; tennis, golf, badminton, riding, boating; excellent food; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SPEND your vacation at Camp Delaware on beautiful Delaware River in Catskills; boating, swimming and outdoor games; good food, comfortable beds; $2.50 per day, $15 weekly. Send for folder. W. B. MAXWELL, Lordville, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT

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Mon., Wed. and Fri., mornings
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The World's Most Honored Watch
Henry C. Reid & Son
1054 Broad St.

PLEDGED to the campus classics, to college-right styles at moderate prices.
HOWLAND'S COLLEGE SHOPS
the Campus Shop for men, street floor
the College Shop for girls, second floor

MOXIE
A delicious beverage—pure, tasty
We Sell Many Monitor-Advertised Products
F. W. BEHRENS, INC.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE DELIVERY

MEIGS
SALE! Women's White and Dark Shoes—$1.97
Values to $6.75
Downstairs

SPECIALIZING IN INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
Back to School Clothes for the Well Dressed Child
ARCADE KIDDIE SHOPPE
9 P. O. Arcade Phone 5-3624

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 2187
Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday
Wednesday 9 to 1 P. M.
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Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We Solicit Your Patronage

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

Canning Season Is Here—
Preserving Kettles
Strainers—Wooden Spoons
Fruit Jars—Jelly Glasses
Greenwich Hardware Co.
305 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

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FUEL OIL
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of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
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HARTFORD

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for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
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ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
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BLUEBERRY DROP CAKES
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
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CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

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968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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Park Road Upholstery & Furniture Co.
R. DORTZ, Mgr.
Custom Built Furniture
Repairing and Refinishing
Mattresses, Springs, Dinnettes, Odd Pieces
"West Hartford's Own Since 1930"
276 Park Road, West Hartford, Conn.

MERIDEN

COAL — COKE
Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
553 N. Colony St. Phone 1960

MIDDLETOWN

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
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24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

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Phillips Store
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47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
8-6131 135 Temple St.

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-3159

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ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
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Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

NORWALK

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9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday
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Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Fb. 966

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Phone 3-3171
Your Preview of Autumn in the Fashion Corner of Connecticut

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
50 Atlantic St. Next door to Palace Theatre

Buettner's August Sale
of Certified Values
Save from 10% to 50%
Special Budget Terms

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
It pays to shop at "G. B. & H's"
See the New Box Style
Cardigan Jackets
for Fall
and for the cool evenings now
Prices $1.98 and $2.98

On to Autumn with the new
NELLY DON DRESSES
$1.98 to $10.98
See them in our
Better Dress Department—2nd Floor
The Miller & Peck Co.

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 GRAND ST. WATERBURY CONN.

AUGUST SALE!
Fine FURS and Fur-Trimmed COATS
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 East Main Street Waterbury

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS
Announcing . . .
FREE PARKING
. . . for John G. Myers customers. Feel free to use it while shopping all day or only for ½ hour. On Maiden Lane just below Broadway.

WHITNEYS
Buy Your Furs with Confidence at Whitneys
August Fur Sale now in Progress

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 State St.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Back to School
To the Three R's, with smart new school clothes from this store for little tots, who are just beginning kindergarten, and for college men and women. Our full lines are complete now
at McLEAN'S

CAMPUS BOUND FASHIONS
—styles certain to capture the fancy of all young Fashionables—are featured now on Sisson's Third Floor.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 5902
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
Premier Showing—Fall Styles
I. Miller, Footsaver, Vitality, Florsheim
Dr. Locke, Carlyle

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

FERRIS RADIO
Complete Stock of Classical and Swing Records
Radio Sales and Service
91 PONDFIELD RD.

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00
Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt Lincoln 5410

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

AAA Coal & Coke Co.
Our Laundered Coal
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fill bin now and take all Summer to pay.
Fireplace and Furnace Wood
PHONE HU. 1580
READING ANTHRACITE

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Li. 7676
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

Frank Strauss
Painting and Decorating
Phone AM 8107 Estimates Given
109 Poultney Avenue

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY—JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 3310 for Service

NEW YORK

CORTLAND

Headquarters
Sherwin-Williams Paints
They Save You Money
H. C. MUNSON
PHONE 624 108 MAIN STREET

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

Roasting Chickens
Fancy Dressed BROILERS
German Weiners
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET
Free Delivery Phone 2591

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

WINSHIP LUGGAGE
"Wonderfold"
Dress Carriers and Ward Cases
ARGERSINGER'S

ITHACA

CAREFREE
Perfume and Cologne
by Lucien Lelong
Delightful, refreshing and smart
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
JEWELERS

See the New 1939
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

Wallpaper—Paints
Linoleum—Shades
Venetian Blinds
Genasco Roofing and Shingles
R. F. SMITH
120-122 West State Street

ATWATERS
Groceries and Meats
We carry a full line of Heinz 57 Varieties
111 E. State St. Phone 2761
57 HEINZ VARIETIES

JAMESTOWN

Shop with Ease
Where Prices Please
Shop at
BIGELOW'S

FILMS Any 6 or 8 exposure roll developed and printed on Eastman Velox paper.
A good quality finishing service by experienced workmen. Mail or bring to 25c
LOCKWOOD'S
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Vassar Beauty Shop
Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture
DE. 1033
1362 Kenmore Ave.
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

Moeloth & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Libretti's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL LARCHMONT 1949

THE CANDY BOX
Attractive Gift Boxes
of Fine Candies
Dolly Madison Ice Cream
1933 Palmer Ave. 123 Wolf's Lane
Larchmont Pelham

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT (Continued)

REMY PARISIAN HAIRDRESSER

Westchester's Leading Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave
Difficult Cases Welcome
160 Myrtle Blvd. Larch. 2793

RUGS—Oriental and Domestic
Washed—Cleaned—Repaired
BROADLOOM CARPETS
V. H. KOROGLIAN
Since 1930
138 Post Road Tel. Larch. 429

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.
Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST FUR SALE
25%—33⅓% SAVINGS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
MASTER FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
184-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

TREADEASY
SHOE SHOP
Dedicated to Foot Comfort
for the Entire Family
39-06 MAIN ST FL. 9-5958

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones El 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

THE COTTAGE
Delicious Homemade Cakes and Bread
We Deliver . . . Luncheon Served
Your Hostess Now E. Virginia Witt
72-15 Austin St. Bo. 8-1777

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
olga held
hair dresser
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

FREEPORT

Half-Yearly
CLOTHES SALE
All our High Grade TROPICAL WORSTED and year round SUITS roundly reduced for clearance.
ESTABLISHED 1884
ADOLPH LEVY & SON

ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
87 So. Main St., Freeport
Freeport 4639 Over Weiss

Order by Phone
Freeport 1946
Choice Meats and Poultry
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
131 So. Main Street, Freeport

GREAT NECK

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2704

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

VANITY FAIR
LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Prevue Sale
of
Fall Spreads, Draperies and Slip Covers at tremendous reductions.
STYLE ART DECORATORS
252 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, N. Y.

Hempstead 6100
USED CARS
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq. New York

BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK **2** Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
37-63 83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

JAMAICA

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LITTLE NECK

DREVES
Delicious
ICE CREAM Sodas
Take home our **ICE CREAM** in the handy
Refrigerator Package
255 Northern Blvd. Little Neck, N. Y.

LYNBROOK

MUELLER'S
TAFFEES
CARAMELS
FUDGES
82 Atlantic Avenue
South of Highway

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 3422

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

Call For and Delivery Service
Weiler's Shell Service
Sunrise Highway
Lynbrook
Opp. Peoples Bank Tel. Lyn. 7851

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

GEORGE F. BECHSTEIN
INSURANCE
Automobile, Fire and All Lines of Insurance
3 EAST FAIRVIEW AVENUE
Phone Valley Stream 5617

MANHASSET

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME RD., Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset - 4

STRATHMORE SERVICE STATION
Give us a chance to show we appreciate your business.
Northern Blvd. and Shelter Rock Road
CHAS. A. GALVIN, Prop.

Manhasset Tea Room
Restaurant
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
431 Plandome Rd. Phone Man. 2579
KARL LEHMANN, Prop.

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue Virginia 7-9635

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Schiavelli's Beauty Salons
Permanent Waves of Distinction from $4.00

Rilling "Koolerwave," Zotos, Jamal Licensed Salon
Beauty Service of the Better Kind
Moderately Priced
8025 Jamaica Avenue
Woodhaven Richmond Hill 2-8300
Branch—89-37A 165th Street
Jamaica Republic 9-3050

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RIDGEWOOD

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
WASH SUITS STAY SMART-LOOKING LONGER
after Pilgrim's extra rain-repellent rinse that prevents their shrinking, increases their resistance to wrinkling and makes them repel moisture. Four separate pressing operations, **each on a different and special press,** shape your suits naturally . . . literally form-fit them to your body.
Pilgrim Laundry Serves
Brooklyn, Queens, and Nassau
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service!
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

"IT'S A HUMMER"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

MOUNT VERNON

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

OAKWOOD 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

S. Z. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Popular Prices
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BONNIE BROOK TEA ROOM
Jane Koschneck
Luncheon 12-2, Dinner 5:30-8
Sunday Dinner 12-8
50 LOCUST AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 9661

NEILSEN'S
ICE CREAM
FINE CANDY
587 North Avenue
Other Stores in Bronxville
Fort Chester and Scarsdale

— COMPLETE SERVICE —
• MOVING • CRATING
• SHIPPING • STORAGE
CALL NEW ROCHELLE 6184
JONES & SEARING, INC.
400 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

New Modern Kramers *Opening* AUGUST 24, 1939 476 Main St. *Cor. of North Ave.*

Same Fine Service in Larger, More Comfortable Quarters
Shoes for the Entire Family

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

!Vacation Needs!
Electric Fans
Camp and Beach Chairs
Hardware—Lamps—Locksmiths
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
865 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-7714

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Let us
MARFAK
Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

WONDER BREAD
IT'S SLO-BAKED
Ask for other Monitor advertised products also

CARL'S DELICATESSEN
544 86th Street SH. 8-6677

SUMMER CLOTHES
BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED
or LAUNDERED
Mail Orders attended to
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-8400

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry Insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

At Your Service
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil, or tires checked.
GAS TIRES
LUBRICATION
F. J. Coppins & Son
2784 Main Street
Routes 18, 104 and 31

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

Warm Oil & Coal Co., Inc.
Oil — Oil Burner Service — Coal
Wood — Oil Burners Installed
Coke
PELHAM MANOR Tel. Pel. 2015
NEW YORK Tel. Pel. 1444

BELMONT
CLEANERS and DYERS
904 Pelhamdale Avenue, Pelham Manor
Phone Pelham 2007
OUR SPECIALTY
Evening Gowns and Laces
Beautifully Dry Cleaned
Household Decorations

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

Shop Luckey's *First*
POUGHKEEPSIE DAYS
Friday, August 18th
Saturday, August 19th
409 Specially Priced Items
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Removal Sale
Now going on at
WINDSOR DRESS SHOPPE
385 MAIN STREET
On or about Sept. 15 we will be in our new quarters at
372 MAIN ST.
The former Sisson Building

FOR HAPPY HEATING
1. ESSO and GILBARCO Oil Burners
2. ESSOHEAT Fuel Oil
3. 24-HOUR Oil Delivery and Burner Service
MID-HUDSON OIL CO.
PHONE 1266 POUGHKEEPSIE

VAN DYK
H. Witzork-C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
South Ave. at Academy St.
On Main Route No. 9 to World's Fair

FLEMING'S
Take advantage of
POUGHKEEPSIE DAYS
Friday—18th and Saturday—19th
Your opportunity to save on
HIGH SCHOOL—PREP—COLLEGE
SCHOOL CLOTHES
Prices reduced on entire stock
Corner Cannon and Liberty Streets

SWISS
Cleaners and Dyers
542 Main Street Phone 644
Summer Suits Cleaned
FRESH—CRISP—INVITING

BROCK'S
HABERDASHERY
SHOP
31 Market Street
Men's Furnishings
of the Better Kind

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S and W FINE FOODS

The Wallace Company
"Poughkeepsie's Finest Store"

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marinoff
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

ROCHESTER

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and
Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C. Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S at Court
Call or Write

1939 OUR 29TH YEAR
Beck
CLEANERS—DYERS—FURRIERS
Quality plus Dependability
Call Monroe 8484

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Parliamentary Practice

Filling a Vacancy

Question: A board member who had been elected for a term of three years resigned about six weeks before the end of the first year, by means of a letter addressed to the board. This fact was not brought to the attention of the membership until the annual meeting, when the members were told that the board had accepted the resignation.

(a) Has the board the right to accept the resignation of one who was elected by the membership?

(b) At the annual meeting, should not the resignation have been read to the members and someone elected to fill the unexpired term before the election of three members to fill the full term of three years?

What took place was that the three full term members were elected, then one was elected to fill the unexpired term.

Answer: (a) the rule according to Robert (Parliamentary Law, page 333) is that "a resignation should be addressed to the body that fills the vacancy, since that body has power to accept the resignation." Since, in this case, the board is not authorized by the by-laws to fill the vacancy, it could not properly accept the resignation, even though addressed to it.

(b) The basic error is that the board made two decisions which belong to the membership; first, in accepting the resignation; and, second, in fixing the time to fill the vacancy. The proper procedure would have been for the board to submit the resignation to the membership.

In the circumstances, the members should accept the resignation at once. Presentation of a resignation and filling the vacancy are questions of privilege and take higher rank than the call for the orders of the day; therefore the election could be attended to at once, if the members wished, before proceeding to the regular election assigned to that meeting, in asmuch as the meeting was the annual meeting.

'I'm Waiting!'

Monitor Camera Club from A. Wray, Harrogate, Eng.

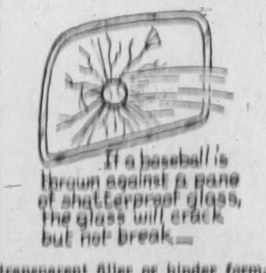
"Won't someone throw it?"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Shatterproof Glass Is Made?

Shatterproof glass owes its discovery to the fact that in 1903 a French chemist, Edouard Benedictus, accidentally knocked a bottle from a shelf. The bottle, which had contained liquid celluloid, had been left uncorked; and in evaporating, the liquid left a layer of celluloid on the inside of the bottle. Instead of flying into fragments when it dropped, the bottle retained its shape, the hardened liquid celluloid holding the broken bits of glass in place.

Shatterproof or laminated safety glass, is a double sheet of ordinary glass (usually plate) with a transparent filler or binder forming a layer between. The first safety glass was made with a middle layer of cellulose nitrate; but more recently, polyvinyl acetal resin (a synthetic plastic made from acetylene) has been substituted.



Cellulose nitrate as a filler proved unsatisfactory for use in automobile windshields, and in doors and windows because the actinic rays in the sunshine made it turn a muddy brown. To combat this, cellulose acetate was used in conjunction with actinic-filtering glass. This glass, however, while it did not discolor nor fly into jagged chunks, was hard and unyielding and became brittle in cold weather.

A new glass has been developed which is not only shatterproof but also yielding and flexible. When a 9-ounce steel ball was dropped onto this glass from a height of about 30 feet, the glass bulged and cracked, but did not shatter or break into pieces. Five big companies worked together on the research behind this flexible glass, and it is said that the cost of developing it was close to $6,000,000.

There are several methods of preparing nonshattering glass. In some, a preparation of bitumen is filled in around the edges of the glass to seal and protect the cellulose layer. So long as moisture and air do not reach the filler, discoloration or deterioration do not set in. Other processes have been developed which do not require any protecting seal around the edges. —W. P. Keasbey.

Kindness

It is by the operation of kindness that charity herself lives and bears fruit in a man; for the heart plenished with kindness is like a lamp filled with precious oil. By its fair example, kindness enlightens the misdoer, and by its good offices it brings healing to those hearts that are hurt, grieved, or vext. Them that have charity it maketh to burn and shine, and in its flame neither jealousy nor envy may endure.—Ruysbroek.

The Joy of Friendship

And in the sweetness of friendship let there be laughter, and sharing of pleasures. For in the dew of little things the heart finds its morning and is refreshed.—Kahlil Gibran.

Daily Quotation

HE THAT doeth good to another does good to himself, for the consciousness of well-doing is an ample reward.—SENECA.

In Lighter Vein

The Money Maker

It is said that George Gershwin once arranged to take lessons in composition from the great Russian composer, Igor Stravinsky. When they came to deciding on the fee, Stravinsky asked Gershwin how much his yearly income was.

"About $250,000," was the reply.

"My boy," said Stravinsky, "you should be giving lessons to me."—Wall Street Journal.

"Do you have on your rubbers in case it leaks?"

Representative

Rector: Good morning, Brown, I hear you have a son and heir?

Brown: Yes, sir. Our household now represents the United Kingdom.

Rector: How is that?

Brown: I am English, my wife Scottish, the nurse is Irish, and the baby wails!—Kentish Mercury.

Wrong Party

The plumber rang the bell and, as it happened, both the master and mistress of the house came to the door. As they stood in the hall the husband, who was very methodical, said:

"I wish before we go upstairs to acquaint you with the trouble."

"I'm very pleased to meet you, Ma'am," said the plumber.

Guaranteed to Fit

A townsman was waiting at a country railway station. At last a train was signaled and the stationmaster and his staff of three lined up on the platform. The train, however, passed straight through, and the townsman noticed a man leaning out of the carriage window with a notebook in his hand.

"Was that an official looking to see if you are on duty?" he asked.

"No," explained the stationmaster; "that was the company's tailor measuring us for new uniforms."

Fun in Signs

Monitor Camera Club from R. E. Goss, Forks, Wash.

Appropriate Firm in Forks, Wash.

Vocations

Individual Wedding Cakes

A woman in a western town, at some distance from city caterers and where such affairs as weddings are less formal, has added to her income by specializing in miniature, individual wedding cakes to be given to guests to take home.

The cake, made from an old family recipe, is delicious and is made in a large tin; and when baked and cool, it is cut into squares and frosted. A single rose, made with a pastry tube, tops each piece.

To take the place of the usual individual boxes, each square of cake is placed in the center of a round paper lace doily. Narrow white ribbon is run through the lace edges and drawn up until edges come together; and then the ends are tied in a little bow.

These pretty packets of individual wedding cakes, heaped on silver cake baskets and handed to guests as they depart, are appealing, and the woman is kept busy making them in these distinctive containers.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Innocence Abroad

Monitor Camera Club from G. Fryers, Kent, Eng.

Gleanings From the Wisdom of the Ages

He that grasps at too much holds nothing fast.
One never loses anything by politeness.
It is wise not to seek a secret and honest not to reveal it.
The palm is not gained without the dust of labor.
A rock that resists a crowbar gives way to a tender plant.
When it rains pottage you must hold up your dish.
At a great bargain make a great pause.
Never light your candle at both ends.
Better say nothing than nothing to the purpose.
Great undertakings require great preparations.
'Twixt the word and the deed there is a long step.
He that is master of himself will soon be master of others.
He is well on the way to wisdom who can bear a reproof and mend by it.
Time moves slowly to him whose employment it is to watch its flight.

Brevities

Philadelphia Bulletin: Red caps ask Labor Department not to count their tips as wages because they don't get fixed pay. It's in the bag.

San Francisco Chronicle: A sand blaster in the West advertises that he "launders" high buildings. In twenty years in the business, he has yet to return the wrong skyscraper.

St. Louis Star-Times: "Don't put off until tomorrow what you can do today"—for by then there will be a law against it or a higher tax on it.

Detroit News: At 88, the holder of 78 patents on the zipper retires to a well-earned life of ease. For 26 years he has done his part in holding this country together.

Los Angeles Times: Bigger than we ever dreamed is the current building revival. A local hotel tablecloth yesterday carried a pencilled plan of a 22-room house.

Humorist: A manufacturer of wooden hoops says he is losing money every week owing to foreign competition. It is a disturbing thought that it doesn't even pay to make ends meet nowadays.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Horse Sense

(Milwaukee Journal)

Milwaukee, Wis.

Frank has a lot of horse sense even for a horse. His 15 years between the shafts of Milwaukee milk wagons has taught him the lore of city streets and earned him his title as dean of local milk horses.

Some horses have to rely on their drivers for traffic signals. But not Frank. His driver, Henry F. Votapek, co[illegible] even take a nap as his wagon rolls down Wisconsin Avenue early in the morning on the way to his east-side route.

For Frank knows all the traffic signals. When a traffic light flashes red for a stop, he stops. On the green light he goes. Unlike many human motorists, Frank never "chisels" on the orange light, Votapek asserts.

Recently the motor of a coal truck backfired and frightened Frank. He started to run. Votapek was delivering milk on N. Prospect Avenue. The driver gave chase, but Frank looked like a winner until he was confronted with a red stop light at E. North and N. Prospect Avenue. With his shoes scraping sparks on the pavement, Frank skidded to a stop and waited quietly for the light to change. Votapek caught up with him before the green flashed and the runaway was over.

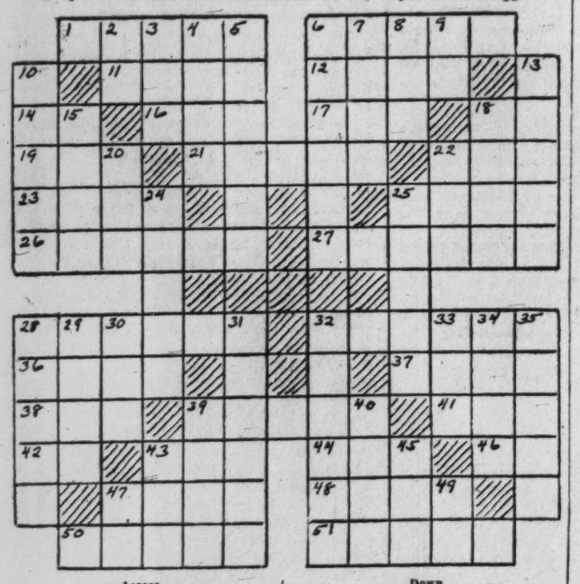
Frank will celebrate his twenty-first birthday soon. According to Votapek, Frank probably will retire soon and spend his days telling colts in the country of the days when he mingled fearlessly with automobiles and trucks—and couldn't be fooled by any traffic signals.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect shall remain in it.—PROV. 2:21.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where did Jacob's sons go to buy corn?
6—Belshazzar gave what during siege of Babylon?
11—What is a storage bin for cement?
12—What is name of a river in Italy?
14—Near.
16—What is a knob or knot?
17—What is steam-heated cylinder for drying yarn, cloth, etc., after dyeing?
18—Symbol for iron is what?
19—Haran was father of whom?
21—Who was father of Mattaniah?
22—A vixen is a female what?
23—What was a city of Judah, probably in neighborhood of Hebron?
25—Where were Israelitish exiles settled by Tiglath-Pileser?
26—Who was eldest son of Reuben?
27—What was last place where Christians of East held out against advancing Saracens?
28—Who was one of sons of Dishon?
32—Who was father of Samson?
36—What is one of rounds of a ladder?
37—A prima donna is what?
38—Who was son of Bela and grandson of Benjamin?
39—Who was son of Jahath?
41—What is that part of limb between knee and foot?
42—Symbol for nickel is what?
43—In speaking of Biblical Aretas, what pronoun would you use?
44—A latter is what?
46—Mt. McKinley is highest point of what continent (abbr.)?
47—The cougar is what?
48—What was the name of a city on the Jordan?
50—Who was youngest brother of Abram?
51—Who were aboriginal inhabitants of Mt. Seir?

Down

2—Guineas (abbr.)
3—What is a weight used in China?
4—Raisin, when used in puddings, is called what?
5—Who was an Ammonite servant of Sanballat?
6—What was relationship of Issachar to Job?
7—Assam silkworm is what?
8—What is name of a cape of Massachusetts?
9—Thus.
10—To what district of Assyria were Israelite captives carried?
13—Where is Dalhart?
15—What is an East African hartebeest?
18—What prefix denotes "in front"?
20—Color adust is what?
22—What do you call a craze?
24—What is name of a city of France?
25—What is a dog of any of certain breeds used in the chase?
28—What is a county of western Texas?
29—Who was father of Abihail?
30—What is a piece likened to a fragment?
31—Who was founder of Naamites?
33—What place is named only in Josh. 13:4?
33—What does the bahera yield from its seed kernels?
34—What plain is mentioned in Book of Amos?
35—Who was mother of Ishmael?
36—What is capital of Peru?
40—What is that part of a pedestal included between the base and surbase?
43—Who was father of Rephiah?
45—What fish has an elongate pikelike body?
47—What State is south of N. Y. (abbr.)?
49—What is third tone of diatonic scale?

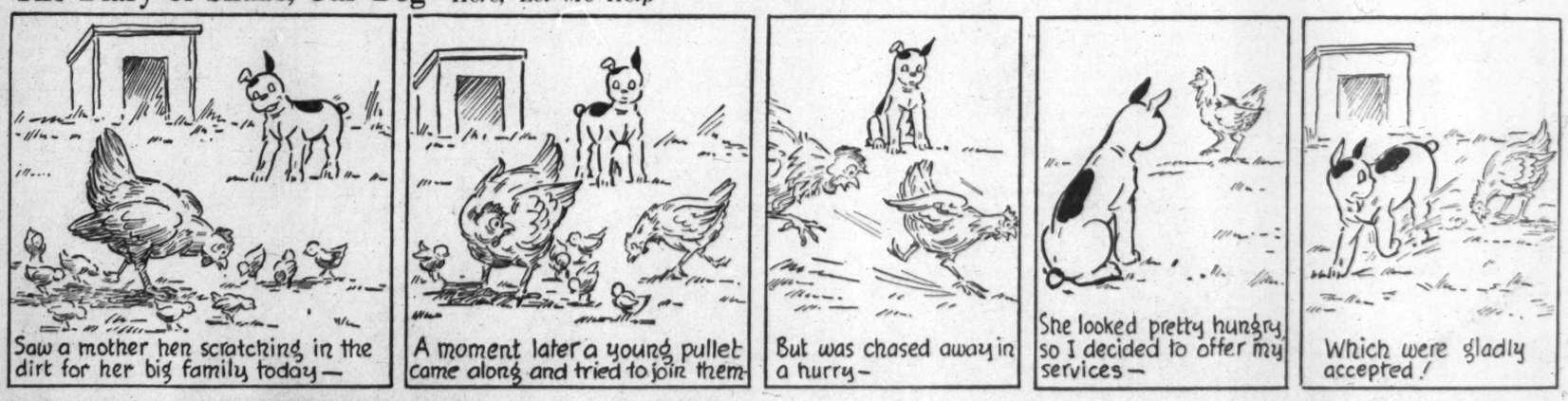
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Way Out?*

By LE PELLEY

LOOK.. THE WALL'S OPENING !
IT'S A SORT OF DOOR ...
WHO OPENED IT ?
SHALL WE GO THROUGH ?
MIGHT AS WELL ... NO USE STAYING HERE !
THERE'S A PASSAGE HERE !
DON'T GET TOO FAR AHEAD....
IT ENDS HERE IN THIS CIRCULAR ROOM...
..NO OTHER OPENING.. ?
NOW WHAT ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Here, Let Me Help*


Saw a mother hen scratching in the dirt for her big family today—
A moment later a young pullet came along and tried to join them
But was chased away in a hurry—
She looked pretty hungry so I decided to offer my services—
Which were gladly accepted!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fireman, Save My House!*

By THE HAGERS

THE SMELL OF BURNT WOOD FILLED THE BREEZE; RED FLAMES CLIMBED SWIFTLY UP THE TREES;
BURNT ASHES SOFTLY DROPPED BELOW. MY BOAT HAD NEVER SEEMED SO SLOW.
WHEN FINALLY THE SHORE WE MADE, WE TUMBLED OUT WITH AXE AND SPADE.
"PLEASE SAVE OUR HOUSE!" A BLACK BEAR CRIED. A WEEPING CUB CLUNG TO HER SIDE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What Democracy Is Learning

Democracy is a going concern. It has a great deal to learn, but for centuries it has been acquiring and practicing its traditions of successful representative government, and through future aeons it will ennoble the peoples that can attain it.

Far from muddling in the inaction with which totalitarian philosophies chide it, democratic governments are going forward and their peoples are learning, anew if necessary, how to appreciate and operate and defend free institutions in which they help decide the issues that affect their welfare. The discussions in the Congress on Education for Democracy at Columbia University have brought out a lively résumé of points democracy has learned, is learning and has to learn.

Among these it is significant that one speaker after another has emphasized the moral or spiritual factor in the preparation of peoples for self-rule. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, in opening the conference, declared both education and democracy must have a moral foundation. Lord Stamp, British economist and railway executive, observed, "This moral element is not something just added to the intellectual; it is the element that actually civilizes the intellectual." By coincidence a committee of the New York State Chamber of Commerce two days earlier had reported its conviction that inclusion of religion in the educational program is the greatest need of the schools.

* * *

Earl Baldwin of Bewdley said in the address which climaxed the sessions:

> I would always stress the spiritual rather than the political foundations of democracy. It is a recognition of the dignity of man and of his individuality, and that dignity and individuality are his as a child of God. . . . We have to show the world that we have ideals, no less than the rulers of the totalitarian States: that our ideals are harder of accomplishment because they are far higher: they involve the co-operation of men of their own free will endeavoring to work with God himself in the raising of mankind.

It would, of course, be a disservice to religion to seek to use it as an instrument merely of obtaining obedience to a caste system, support of an oligarchy in the guise of democracy, or loyalty to an economic status quo, domestic or international. When Lord Baldwin says countries cannot be made safe for democracy "by letting things slide" and Dr. Butler urges something be done quickly to avert disaster, critics of conservative regimes may say that had these been concerned earlier with the full applications of democracy in all fields there would be less need for defending it now.

* * *

Yet here, as in tempering the opposite criticism of liberal and sometimes seemingly rash experiments made in the name of saving democracy, there is place for the "humane spirit" which Dr. Charles A. Beard appropriately designated as first in the important elements of democracy. This tolerance, absence of bitterness, and wide love for humanity should certainly be one of the things democracy is constantly learning.

Democracy directs the energy and thought of whole peoples to the solving of theirs and the world's problems. It involves discipline, restraint and sacrifice. It is worthy of all these because it aspires to build a richer future through methods that will preserve the opportunity of all to share in it. In that educational process a spiritual religion is indispensable.

State Department, Mediator

Ordinarily, at least under some prior regimes, it would have been expected that the American State Department should become the active advocate and champion of the claims of the expropriated United States oil companies in the Mexican oil controversy. Those were the days of "dollar diplomacy" which have given way to the "good neighbor" policy.

Actually, the studied statement of Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, saying that a continuance of the dispute may impair commercial relations and friendly understanding between Mexico and the United States, may be read as an admonition both to the Mexican Government and to the American oil companies. The United States Government is very much in the position of a man on the middle of a see-saw, capable of throwing his weight in either direction.

The Roosevelt Administration does not want to bring such pressure to bear on the Cardenas regime in Mexico as to encourage possibly a rightist revolution which would overthrow the Mexican "new deal." Neither can it afford to weaken its insistence upon eventual and genuine compensation to the investors whose properties have been taken over, since softness on this score would be taken as a signal for seizures of American interests in other Latin-American countries.

Under the circumstances the efforts of the man on the see-saw to induce the two contestants to climb off their respective ends and come together in some agreement constitute a useful and appropriate line of diplomatic activity.

The Technique of Panic

Latest Berlin dispatches bristle with an array of indications that German leaders are counting on applying to the Polish dispute the same technique they used to annex the Sudetenland last fall.

This familiar pattern of diplomatic pressure appears:

(1) The technique of increasing demands. Thus Poland is supposed to be taught a lesson: When you refuse comparatively mild demands, like those made in the spring for the return of Danzig plus an extraterritorial corridor across the Corridor, you should prepare yourself for still greater demands in the fall. There was a May crisis over Czechoslovakia, and a September crisis. The Wilhelmstrasse doubtless expects everyone to remember the October solution.

(2) The technique of pace. Reports out of Berlin seek to create the impression that German action is imminent. The problem has existed for twenty years; now it must be settled immediately. There is no time for conferences, we are made to feel, and in any event these are not wanted. But we are supposed to sense that the "solution" is coming and coming fast, and that everybody had better get out of the way, especially those who may have objections. The opposition is not supposed to have a moment in which to gather its wits; this is the attack at dawn transferred from the battlefield to the chancellories, in which the panic of the attacked is calculated to dispel their forces.

But this double-barrelled technique could prove a boomerang on second trial. Reports of its use today are so likely to remind democratic peoples of their chagrin over Munich and their disillusionment when further all-German measures were applied in Bohemia and Moravia a few months later that their indignation will mount faster than panic, and may even exclude it entirely. This would hardly serve the aims of the Third Reich leaders who still insist that the Polish question will have a "peaceful" solution.

Waterbury's Opportunity

Conviction of Waterbury's Mayor and certain other officials and individuals in what has been pictured as Connecticut's most extensive municipal malfeasance should spur continued efforts there toward lasting reform. Disclosures during the nine months' trial has left an impression that not only did a high degree of public apathy make corruption possible, but that the city's administrative machinery must have been susceptible to manipulation.

The trial has undoubtedly obliterated much of that apathy, and, fortunately, Waterbury is now in position to reconstruct its municipal organization. The Connecticut Legislature has made the Cincinnati type of charter available. Under such a charter a city council is elected by proportional representation, the council employing a qualified city manager to administer municipal affairs.

Waterbury citizens will have opportunity to vote on this charter October 3. It is to be hoped the disclosures of the trial will be remembered then.

Things They Never Saw

Ethel Barrymore approves of the little theater movement because it gives an opportunity to young people who have never before seen a stage performance. This may surprise some of the older generation, or residents of larger cities which have from eight months to a year of the legitimate drama or musical revues. Thousands of towns have had no professional stage performances since movies rose into the ascendancy, twenty-five years ago.

Yes, and there are thousands of members of the younger generation, in city and country alike, to whom an automobile is commonplace, but who have never ridden on a train. And think of the millions of youngsters who never saw mother or grandmother wear a gathered gingham apron!

Breaking the Drink Habit

In view of the extent of liquor consumption in the United States since the repeal of national prohibition, a book recently published on the subject of liquor addiction and its remedy seems designed for a wide usefulness. The volume is entitled "Alcoholics Anonymous," issued by the Works Publishing Company in New York and contributed to by authors with experience in the overcoming of the drink habit.

The thesis of the book, as summarized by one reviewer, is that will power is not enough to enable the patient to break the hold of alcoholism, that he is more likely to win through if he suffuses his consciousness completely with some commanding idea which excludes the thought of alcohol or stimulants, and that for the surest prospect of success this overwhelming interest should be religious—"the idea of a force outside himself."

It has indeed been proved true in case after case that something more than individual will power—or "won't" power—is necessary in order to heal what at least one special sanitarium recognizes in its advertising as "a disease." What instead could be more effective than an absorbing conviction that, in the words of David, "God is my strength and power: and he maketh my way perfect"? Fortunately thousands are finding this knowledge a sure and gratifying defense.

Letters to the Monitor

Masculine Fine Feathers, at 93° F.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You don't have to listen long to an over-the-fence discussion between Mrs. C. and Mrs. H. before the question of summer wearing apparel starts with something like this: "Of course I don't wear much in the summer. It's a good time to save money on stockings, you know, and as for shoes, you don't get much for your money anyway with the toes and sides missing."

"Aren't men silly, though! Imagine, wearing collars and ties this weather—and coats too!"

Alas, there's a far different tale to tell about Mr. C. and Mr. H. going out for lunch. Both work in an office but Mr. C. is president of the I'm Gonna Be Comfortable If It Hurts Club. Mr. H. is conservative, dons a coat before appearing on the street. Their conversation goes something like this:

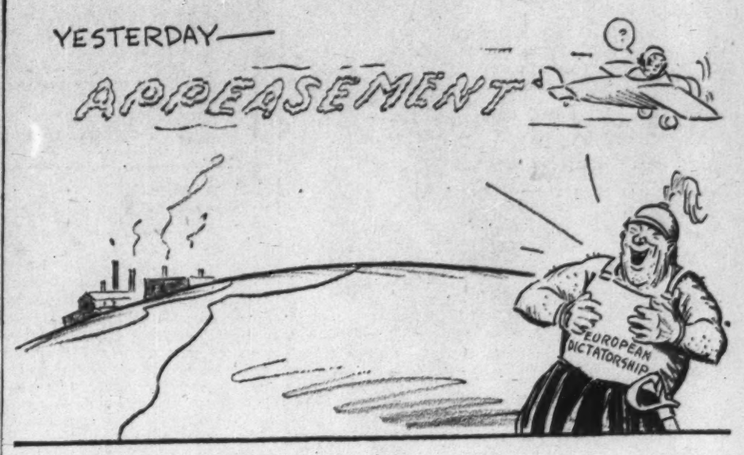
"Why don't you ditch that coat, don't you know it's 93° F. out?"

"Can't, I wouldn't feel dressed. Besides my wife might just take it into her head to drop down town."

And there's the rub. Throughout the world, it seems, ladies, aided by tailors and hatters' advertisements, dictate men's styles to the extent that eventually the poor chaps actually believe they "wouldn't be comfortable" if they decided to wear cotton slacks, semi-open sandals and sport shirts on hot days. Better to suffer and be on the safe side—or is it? — B. N.

Westwood, Mass.

Sky Writing



Outline for a Story

They looked as if they had stepped out of a Louisa M. Alcott book. If you were looking for one word to describe them it would be "gentlewomen." Their clothes were completely out of style, and a little dusty, but their faces were serene and happy. The bus jolted and jerked and they sat together serenely surveying the passing scene. They were sisters. You could tell that. They resembled each other closely, yet each had individuality. They were of a size—short, almost dumpy—and their silver hair was swept up in a neat line past their small, delicately modeled ears and arranged in little "buns" just beneath the small pancake hats of shiny black straw. One wore gloves of black silk. A few diamonds, in heavy old-fashioned gold settings, were on the other's delicately veined, square-tipped fingers.

They looked out the window and when the bus stopped at a corner their eyes fastened on a woman with a dog on a leash. The pup was a spaniel, all flopping feet and ears, which had managed to get its silky beige body snarled up in the russet lead. The woman bent down, stilled the agile creature gently and carefully disentangled it from the leather loops.

"That's a kind woman," said one of the sisters. "See how gentle she is with the little dog." Her tone was calm and even, having a trace of accent—German, I thought. "I like to see people who are kind," she added contemplatively.

The other sister smiled slightly. "Yes. We need kindness these days—to blot out all the—other—there is in the world. I read in the paper—."

A taxi shot out of a side street and the bus driver stamped his brake down to the floor board. The bus gave a great lurch and screamed to a stop.

Everyone in the bus but the sisters started and exclaimed. The sisters leaned their heads a little to see. One said, "Tsk . . . tsk. . . ." The other said, "My! My!"

The bus driver made a great outcry, released his brakes, the bus slid into motion.

* * *

"I asked Eliza this morning to be more careful about Tony," one of the sisters said. "Tony is worried about his people in Europe, and he may not do his work as he would ordinarily." Evidently Eliza was the maid. Perhaps Tony was the janitor.

"Eliza means all right," the other sister said. "She just doesn't stop to think. Lots of people don't mean to be unkind. They just don't stop to think. . . . Look—look at the man with the bunches of roses to sell. Yellow roses. Remember the yellow roses we had in the garden at Düsseldorf?"

The sister with the black silk gloves took them off. Diamonds in old-fashioned gold settings were on her fingers, too. "Yes, and remember the day Papa had that gruff old Professor from the University to lunch and we made a noise and he said children should be seen and not heard, and we went and cut him a yellow rosebud and put it in his button hole and he had to laugh at us instead of being cross?" They nodded their heads, smiling at each other.

The bus drew up to their corner. People in the bus smiled at them, the two ancient little figures in their dusty black clothes, with their calm faces and unhurried step.

* * *

In the hot sunshine their black woollen clothes looked warm and cumbersome. They wore stout laced boots. As they stepped down from the bus and up on the curb a prim English nursemaid with a dark blue veiling headdress and an impeccable white uniform nearly ran her perambulator into them. They didn't jump. They didn't scowl. They smiled. They looked in the perambulator. A red-headed boy about a year and a half old grinned up at them and held out a great striped ball. They twiddled their fingers at him and smiled and nodded. The well-starched nurse smiled, too, and the baby whooped with laughter. "See, he likes us," one of the sisters said. "We like you, too, little boy," added the other.

The sisters turned away and trotted up the Avenue. You wondered who they were. Where they came from. What their life had been. In all the violence and conniving of the world, they seemed so calm, so sure, so composed, so untroubled, in their old-fashioned clothes, their hands weighted with diamonds in old-fashioned gold settings.

A man in the bus said to a woman, "Interestin' looking pair. Wonder who they are."

The woman said, "Did you notice how happy they looked? And so quaint and old-fashioned."

The man turned over a page of his newspaper. "Maybe there's something in sticking by the old-fashioned things," he said, running an eye down a column. JANET MABIE

North . . South . . East . . West

Expensive Duplication

By Frank L. Perrin

Interesting changes have, from time to time, been rung on two contrasting themes. One of these, "Too much business in government," was succeeded by "Too much government in business." Until quite recently it was not as clearly realized as at present that there may be, and possibly is, too much government in government. Otherwise it might be said that there is too much politics in government, not nationally, for the purposes of the observations here made, though that fact seems to have been established, but in the conduct and management of our neighborly business relations locally, regionally, and particularly in respect to the management of our minor political subdivisions.

Increasing costs of government everywhere, and the existence of conflicting regulatory measures defining the rights and responsibilities of citizens of neighboring or abutting communities within the same county, or affecting the people of neighboring counties and cities within the same State, have combined to emphasize the need for greater uniformity and greater economy. Greater density of population has virtually eliminated once definite divisional boundaries. The ubiquitous automobile, the commercial truck, the passenger bus, the taxicab, all more or less noisily join in the demand for greater uniformity in regulatory measures.

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Recently, in Denver, Colo., convincing evidence was found that the elimination of city-county lines, which once overlapped and conflicted, has been achieved. City and county governmental authority is vested in a mayor and his council, the membership of which he selects. All official functions, which once required the administrative attention of a county board of supervisors, a county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, and school superintendent, as well as other officers, and likewise for the city a mayor, a common council, a clerk, a treasurer, a tax collector, and an assessor, are delegated to the Mayor, his council, and the necessary court and peace officers, assessors, and collectors.

Any even cautious or unconvinced student of political economy would, I believe, admit that there has been accomplished in Denver, and that there has been measurably perfected, just as in New York City and its once disconnected boroughs, what should be undertaken in densely-populated centers everywhere. St. Louis has sought unsuccessfully for years, intermittently, to attach the politically independent St. Louis County, with its growing residential smaller cities and towns.

Boston, older and perhaps originally more conservative than her western neighbors, though not a whit more circumspect, has apologetically proposed a federation which would include neighboring Cambridge, Arlington, Lexington, several North Shore and some South Shore suburbs, staid Brookline, the family of Newtons, and the Wellesleys, and Weston. But Boston has not always, if hints and rumors are not misleading, deported herself becomingly, as a foster-mother or stepmother should.

The neighbor children look askance. They hesitate to cast their lot with a guardian who has such expensive tastes and habits. It is forgotten, or perhaps it has never been realized, that all this could be corrected or adjusted by a future fair apportionment of taxes and the assumption by individual units of the proposed federation of their own accumulated indebtedness.

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Viewed practically, and with the objective a desirable economy in local government, it must be agreed that there are far too many officeholders of the path-master and pound-keeper type. There is too great an overlapping of authority, and a too frequent conflict of authority within adjoining and neighboring areas. The need is not for more, but for better government. New methods have been discovered and new and better processes have been proved. No single problem will so greatly perplex the employer, the capitalist and the home-owner in the years to come as the tax problem. Broad reappraisals and readjustments might well be made in the desire to prevent the undue or unnecessary penalizing of industry, and to avoid placing an unjust burden upon the home-owners. These results cannot be attained merely by correcting errors in the assessment rolls. The burden must be lightened. The cost of government is too high.

We have all been taught to believe that there is strength in union. The opportunity to prove and practice this has come to scores and hundreds of cities and counties in the United States. The voice of the voter in township, village or small city would be as influential in the larger unit as in the smaller. The political isolation of communities is no longer practical or economically sound as a universal proposition.

Mirror of World Opinion

Policy and Principle

Honesty is the best policy, but it should never be practiced for the sake of policy. To be kind to our neighbors because we may lose some business if we do not, is kindness for the sake of policy.

The corner-stone of success is principle—adherence to the moral ideal. It must never be surrendered, never lost, never compromised with, for it is a natural law as well as a moral law of the universe, without which success that is worthy of the name can never be won.—Nathan Howard Gist in *Grit*, Williamsport, Pa.

The Wide Horizon

In the Shadow of Big Ben

By Victor Cazalet

LONDON

A few months ago a heated correspondence took place in the English press over the question of bowing in the House of Commons. Various arguments were produced as to the reasons why Members bow to the Chair when coming in and going out of the House.

In an institution as old as the Houses of Parliament it is not surprising that various and contradictory theories as to the reasons for doing almost everything have sprung up in the course of the last 600 years.

Nevertheless, the reason which makes Members in both Houses bow to the Chair today is really quite a simple one. It is respect for the Chair and an acceptance of the rules and conventions which control our debates.

There is nothing derogatory about the bow. It is a kind of acknowledgment of the self-discipline which we have imposed upon ourselves. The Speaker of the House of Commons is one of the great dignitaries of the realm. When he has once been elected he is presumed to be above party politics and only casts a vote in a division if there should be a tie.

Invitations to his dinners are commands which take precedence over any other invitation except those from the King. In the days when we had a Prince of Wales a Member invited by the Prince and the Speaker to dinner on the same night would have had no option but to refuse the Prince and accept the Speaker. For the Speaker's official dinners uniform or knee breeches are worn by the guests. This regulation is overlooked in the case of Labor Members.

The Speaker is the first commoner in the country. As such he represents the rights of the ordinary individual against encroachment, domination or undue influence from the Crown, i. e., the Executive. In other words, he stands for the highly cherished and hardly won rights of the individual.

In these days when democracy is at a discount in so many countries the outward forms by which the democratic system is maintained are not perhaps without interest. If the forms, ceremonies and conventions are maintained, democratic theories have a better chance of being retained and put into practice.

There is no privilege that the ordinary voter in England values more highly than the appeal to his Member of Parliament; no right which the Member of Parliament holds in greater respect than his right to voice in the Commons his own individual views. The authority which the House has given, as a whole, to the Speaker ensures the individual Member the right and privilege of free speech. Bowing, therefore, after all, is not a derogatory act but a confirmation and indorsement of the dignity and the freedom of our parliamentary debates.

Translating Our Times

The Asiatic Problem

Can we remain passive in face of the aggressiveness of Hitler's Germany? It is in every sense understandable that the course of events last spring should have aroused in many a feeling of anxiety lest Hitler should become dominated by the craving for Germany's expansion. It is understandable that these events should have given a shock to our confidence in the good faith of his declaration, made after the settlement of the Sudeten question, that Germany had no further territorial ambitions in Europe.

Yet it must not be forgotten that in England, likewise, recognition of the mistakes made in 1919 as regards the delimitation of frontiers between Poland and Germany was repeatedly and widely expressed. We are not convinced by the argument that the permanent separation of Danzig from Germany, its mother-country, is a matter of life or death for Poland. The economic development of Czechoslovakia was not hindered by the fact that the country had no seaport of its own.

By granting to Poland a free port and land at the mouth of the Weichsel (Vistula) this problem, among others, might be settled satisfactorily to both parties. And in the same way it would seem to us in the long run untenable to make East Prussia a sort of German colony in Europe. However that may be, these problems certainly do not, in our opinion, justify a policy which would render Europe helpless as against Japan. The present need, so it seems to us, is the formation of an anti-aggression front in the East rather than in Europe, and it does not strike us as at all unlikely that even Germany would eventually be prepared to join such a front. For China offers it decidedly greater possibilities as regards export than does Japan.

If differences with Poland were settled by mutual discussion and with the co-operation of the Western Powers, and a solution found for the question of colonies, then Germany would, for many long years, have its hands so full with restoring and consolidating the economic position at home, that the peace of Europe would no longer be threatened, and our hemisphere would thus have the chance to devote to the Asiatic problem the attention it so urgently asks for.—A contributor to *Het Vaderland*, The Hague, The Netherlands.

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Britain and Japan: French View

Japan's argument does not stand scrutiny that the rights of other Powers in China are not absolute and that concessions, not being colonies, continue to be under Chinese sovereignty, now exercised by Japan. Legally and in fact, the régime of concessions is established by treaties that Japanese military action, undertaken in violation of all existing accords, cannot weaken, and so continue to possess their full worth. Even if the Japanese exercise sovereignty in the name of that part of China now occupied by its imperial armies, they are held to respect treaty rights of foreign powers.

Japan's policy involves serious risks as Great Britain is no more decided to abandon its rights and historic mission in the Far East than in the Continental world.—Condensed from an editorial in *Le Temps*, Paris.